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THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 28 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

We protect you in the broadest way.
"Money back if you want it."

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

We do not hesitate to say that our present display of merchandise is the best and most comprehensive ever shown in Napanee.

Freshly New White and Linen Waists.

The styles here in white and linen waists are the sorts that meet the fancy of women who keep informed as to what is new and pretty. Several new styles just placed in stock this week.

ONE DOLLAR buys a very fine quality of India Linen, front entirely covered with fine tucks, sleeves and back are not so closely tucked.

ONE FIFTY buys a taking style in the linen shade.

TWO DOLLARS for a Gibson with fine Embroidery trimming.

THREE FIFTY for Waists made of Embroidered Sets.

Light and White Is Best of All.

Last year's experience with the intense heat brought White to the front with a bang. It is the memory of those days that makes White sell so well this year. It certainly is the coolest and for dainty effects use lace and embroidery freely.

Linen Lawns 10c. to \$1.50	P. K's 20c. and 25c.
Victoria Lawns 10c. to 25c.	Open Work stripes 15 to 50c.
Persian Lawns 25c. to 40c.	Imitation tucking 25 to 50c.
Organdies 25c. to 40c.	All-over Embroideries 50c.
Inch Dimities 20c. to 40c.	to \$3.00.

Wash Goods Remnants.

Almost every sort of wash goods we have had this season are in the lot. But the lengths are irregular, only long enough for one dress or one shirt waist or one shirt, so they have become remnants to us; but they are probably in many instances exactly what you want.

Pretty Summer Hats.

We are keeping the designers as busily at work as though Easter and not dull midsummer were just ahead, and consequently it is not dull

Summer Corsets Splendid Value.

If you lack Corsets that give you the freedom of motion, the coolness and comfort necessary for summer weather, and yet supply the requisite style and poise, you'll be interested in our

50c. Summer Corsets.

Ventilating Net, Straight Front, medium waist, short hips, striped with sateen, lace trimmed top and bottom, sizes 18 to 30.

Duck Skirts.

Ready-to-wear Black and Navy, stripes and polka dots, made in plain and flounced effects, sizes 38 to 43 in., \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00 each.

For the Shirt Waist Girl.

Dozens of different kinds of dainty neckwear, all fresh and crisp ready for the holiday season.

There is a new bishop stock and one or two variations of other styles. But the most are what women have been wanting right along—tucked stock and ties of lawn, silk and batiste with pretty turnovers, 25c.—50c.—75c. and \$1.00.

Tennis and Golf Players

Will be interested in a new Belt Buckle of Gun Metal the raised designs are Tennis Racquets and Golf Sticks, with slides to match. Can use any kind of ribbon with them. Set for 50 cents.

Women's Summer Gloves 25c.

Black, White, Cream and Tan. Gloves in

Boys' Clothing.

It's odd, but there are parents who scrupulously exact in dress themselves, yet let their boy be clothed (he isn't dressed) in a way in which they wouldn't want him to be seen in. They seem to think anything will do for the boy. Our whole theory is opposed to this idea. A boy's suit should be stylish and fitting, and these two good points should be founded on thoroughly good materials. The better the boy is dressed the more credit he is to his store. BUT THE SUIT MUST BE DURABLE. Of course we have to carry cheap suits and we have them as cheap as anybody; but we will not recommend too cheap a suit.

OUR BOYS' 3 PIECE SUITS from \$4.00 we thoroughly guarantee and recommend. Have them as low as \$3.00.

OUR BOYS' 2 PIECE AND FANCY SUITS from \$2.25 up we guarantee.—We have them as low as \$1.25 each.

Men's White Duck Pants.

Made in extra length of pure white Duck first class quality—all sizes.

Night Shirts.

FLANNELETTE—Light weight and cost special 50c.

COTTON—Well made and trimmed 75c. \$1.00

Men's Summer Undershirts and Drawers

AT 25 CENTS EACH.

A regular 35c. line of Balbriggan that we offer our way at a special price—Aukles and we are ribbed.

Wash Goods Remnants.

Almost every sort of wash goods we have had this season are in the lot. But the lengths are irregular, only long enough for one dress or one shirt waist or one shirt, so they have become remnants to us; but they are probably in many instances exactly what you want.

Pretty Summer Hats.

We are keeping the designers as busily at work as though Easter and not dull midsummer were just ahead, and consequently it is not dull here. We will have another lot of about Thirty New Hats ready for Saturday at \$1.00, 1.50 and 2.00 each. Last week's sold out quickly.

Smart Rain Coats.

The new Rain Coats with flounced skirt effects are indispensable for Summer Wear, for travelling, driving and many other occasions, they are helpful and protective from dust, mist, dew or rain.

Ask to see this new style.

New Prints.

Have just received a case of Prints in our famous brand at 10 and 12½ cts. a yard. The colors are mostly blue and black grounds.

Tennis and Golf Players

Will be interested in a new Belt Buckle of Gun Metal, the raised designs are Tennis Racquets and Golf Sticks, with slides to match. Can use any kind of ribbon with them. Set for 50 cents.

Women's Summer Gloves 25c.

Black, White, Cream and Tan Gloves in Taffeta and pure Silk. They fit as well as kid but are much cooler.

Thin Coats for Men for Home Office or Street Wear.

Here are light-weight coats that are practically no addition to one's discomfort in hot weather, but which keep a man within the pale of accepted usage.

\$1.00 Linen and Striped Black and White Cotton Coats.

\$1.50 Black Lustre Coats

\$2.00 and \$2.25 Striped Mohair and Black Russell Cord.

Boy's Summer Coats at 75c and 90c.

COTTON—Well made and trimmed 75c. a \$1.00

Men's Summer Undershirts and Drawers

AT 25 CENTS EACH.

A regular 35c. line of Balbriggan that can our way at a special price—Ankles and wrists are ribbed.

Men's Sox,

7c. EACH, 4 PAIRS FOR 25c.

These you will find one of the best snaps the season. They are full half-hose length, fashioned tops, colors blue and brown mixed.

Boys' Shirt Waists.

We cannot get these goods fast enough from the manufacturers, but we will do the best we can for you. There are still some of the 50c. kind, boys 5 to 9 years old. Also some 12½, 13½ and at 75c. More will be on hand of pretty patterns in ten days time.

BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.

20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.

25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.

Notice to Creditors.

Any person having any account, or claim, of any kind, against George I. Ham, formerly of the town of Napanee, will please communicate with the undersigned, at once, enclosing full particulars of such account or claim.

W. S. HERRINGTON,
Napanee, Ont.

26th
June 9th, 1902.

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Richmond intends at its next session, to be held on the 7th day of July, 1902, to

INTRODUCE A BY-LAW FOR THE OPENING OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE

lying between the Seventh and Eight Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive, in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor. And all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. ABRAM WINTERS, Tp. Clerk. Selby, June 11th, 1902.

Its Recommendation.

Customer—Are you sure this is a good cookbook?

Salesman—Yes, indeed. They're talking of dramatizing it.

The almighty dollar covers a multitude of queer transactions.

Balloons and tramps have no visible means of support.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT

The Board of Audit

FOR THE COUNTY OF

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

will meet for the purpose of auditing the Public accounts, at the Judge's Chambers, in

THE COURT HOUSE

—IN THE—

TOWN OF NAPANEE,

—ON—

FRIDAY, JULY 4th, 1902,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

All accounts for Audit must be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 1st day of July 1902.

H. M. DEROCHE,

Clerk of the Peace.

Napanee, June 23rd, 1902.

28b

EXCURSION

—TO—

12 O'CLOCK POINT.

The Str. Aletha will run an excursion to 12 O'clock Point, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2nd.

Steamer leaves Napanee at 8 o'clock a.m., arriving at 12 O'clock Point about noon.

Returning leaves 12 O'clock Point at 2 p. m., arriving home about 6 p. m.

Return Fare - - 25 Cents.

ENTERPRISE.

Edmond Kenny, Napanee, is visiting his aunt here.

Dustan Lockwood returned from Napanee last Saturday.

Visitors: Edna and Lena Deline, Marlbank, Martin Wiseman, Marlbank Edith Fenwick, Tamworth, Cephas Bell, at William Fenwick's Herbert Huffman, at George N. Wagar's; Lila Jackson, at Moscow.

Thomas Weatherill is home for vacation from Albert college, Belleville.

Miss Myrtle Black, Cannan, is visiting at Sidney Huffman's.

Our cheese factory turned out thirty-seven large cheese on Monday. That is the largest number it has made this year.

Grinding at Close's Mills on Tuesday and Saturday forenoons, till after the threshing of new crop commences.

Jas. A. Close.

BEEF IRON and WINE.

One of the best and most reliable tonics for a weak and debilitated condition of the system. Put up in 16 oz. bottles at the Medical Hall, Napanee.

W. S. DETLOR.

Pity to Punish Both.

Strenuous Father—Tommy, this hurts me as badly as it hurts you!

Tommy—Well, then, pop (boo-ho) seems to me there's no use in two's ferin' for the faults of one! Let's c it off!

Hunting.

Ascum—Hello! Where did you get that black eye?

Downes—Hunting.

Ascum—Gun kick you?

Downes—Oh, no. I was just hunting trouble.

His Various Vocations.

One of the old time darkies on being asked how he was making out replied in this fashion:

"Well, suh, times is mighty tight w me, but I manages ter make a livin' I doin' a little plowin', a little votin', a little baptizin'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Plea For Parity.

"What we want," said the first patriot, "is honest elections."

"I should say so," agreed the second patriot. "Why, Heeler promised me five dollars for my influence in my ward, and now he says he never agreed to give more than ten dollars."

Reserve Thursday, 10 July, for annual excursion to The Thousand Islands.

BIRTHS.

OSTERGREN—At Duluth, on June 17th, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ostergren (nee M Lucy Brindley) a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

THOMPSON—WALKER—At the West Methodist Parsonage, on June 25th, by Rev. S. T. Bartlett, William H. Thompson, of Camden, to Ethel P. Walker, Ernestown.

DEATHS.

GORMAN—At Kingston, on Friday, 20th, Mrs. B. Gorman, formerly of A herst Island, aged 80 years.

THE NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance : \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 27th, 1902.

We do not hesitate to say that our present display of merchandise is the best and most comprehensive ever shown in Napanee.

Clothing.

but there are parents who are exact in dress themselves, yet who clothed (he isn't dressed) in a suit wouldn't want him to be seen with him to think anything will do for whole theory is opposed to that suit should be stylish and good these two good points should be the more credit he is to the suit must be DURABLE. Of course array cheap suits and we have anybody, but we will not recommend a suit.

3 PIECE SUITS from \$4.00 up guarantee and recommend. We have \$3.00.

2 PIECE AND FANCY SUITS guarantee.—We have them as b.

White Pants.

a length of pure white Duck of y—all sizes:

Shirts.

ETTE—Light weight and cool—Well made and trimmed 75c. and

Summer Shirts and

'S 5 CENTS EACH.

ic. line of Balbriggan that came special price—Ankles and waists

PERSONALS.

Mrs. N. J. Sills, Piety Hill, will receive Wednesday evening, July 2nd, from 8 to 10 p.m., and Thursday afternoon, July 3rd.

During Mr. Cathro's illness his business will be conducted as usual as he has secured the services of a competent cutter.

W. A. Rockwell is home and will continue his business as usual until October, occupying two rooms in the Brisco House block.

Mrs. Herbert Gibson (nee Monk) left this morning for Calgary, Man., where she will join her husband, who has been there for the past three months. They intend to make Calgary their future home.—Belleville Ontario.

Mr. J. Birrell visited Belleville on Monday.

Miss Olive Asseltine is visiting her cousin, Miss Edith Cullocheth, Portsmouth.

Miss Alice Prun entertained a large number of her young friends at her home on Dundas street Friday evening.

Mr. Frank Morris and Mr. Arnold Wolfe left for Peterboro Wednesday morning.

Miss Harriet E. Clark, of Napanee, left for Kingston to visit friends Sunday morning.

Quite a number took in the Belleville excursion last Friday per steamer Ella Ross. H. Warner left for Lindsay last Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Hogle, of Ernestown Station, spent Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, of Napanee, and Mrs. A. E. Lang, of Toronto, left for Denver last Monday to visit Mr. Stanley C. Warner and family.

Miss Hannah Bell, of Collinsby, was in town on Tuesday and was a caller at this office.

Mr. Glad Hardy, of Toronto, spent a few days this week with his parents in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Galt and family spent Sunday guests of Mr. Fred. A. Perry Fredericksburgh.

Mr. Laurie Lockett, of Kingston, spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Blanchard spent a few days this week guests of their daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Coates, Princess street, Kingston.

Mrs. John Wilson and little daughter, Gladys, and sister, Mrs. Herbert Martin, have returned from Rochester after spending two weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Pariel, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Spencer.

Mrs. John Cathro was in Kingston on Wednesday visiting her husband who is ill with typhoid fever. Mr. Cathro is improving nicely.

Mrs. (Rev.) E. Costigan, of Deseronto, has been spending the past week in town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Deroche.

Mr. Fred. Hooper spent last Friday and Saturday in Toronto.

Miss Bessie Bogart returned from Toronto Ladies' College on Tuesday.

Mr. Morris Caton, of Montreal, is spending this week in town.

Mr. George Schryver and grandson, Grant Dickenson, left for Picton on Wednesday to visit his daughters, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Toby.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Frost, of Chicago, arrived last week to spend the summer

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Choice Meats.

We handle all kinds of Cooked Meats, including Fearman's selected Pea Meal Ham, Fearman's Three Star Hams—Tongue, English Brawn, Head-Cheese, Frankfords, etc.

Beef, Lamb, etc. away down in price.

Sugars at Same Old Price.

J. F. SMITH, EAST END GROCER.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Try Garratt's Sundays. Boasting of your benevolence manifests weakness.

Silence is a chief virtue, but is often overlooked.

The orangemen will celebrate at Centreville on July 12th.

Some men get too lazy to move except when their noses run.

From the fountain of gratitude springs many rivulets of virtue.

Crime is the weed that chokes down the flowers of civilization.

Lord Kitchener sailed from Cape Town for England on Monday.

No danger of you being crowded out of the straight and narrow road.

Hope sings a sweet song, but don't spend all your time in listening.

The trouble with men blowing their own horns is they never hit the right tune.

It does not depend altogether on the toilet or the tailor to be a gentleman.

The Str. Reindeer will run an excursion from Bay points to Napanee on July 1st.

Some people's faults are so numerous you can see them with your eyes closed.

A dose of oil and a lazy man is a bad combination. One works and the other don't.

The excursion per Steamer Ella Ross to Belleville on Thursday was not very largely patronized.

(Our Paris Green is selling fast. Sura

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c. ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED. 50th

The yacht races which were to have taken place on Thursday, opposite Deseronto, under the auspices of the Napanee Yacht Club, were postponed.

We are sole agents for the Celebrated Plymouth Binder Twine. Best twine in the market. Guaranteed not to break while in use. BOYLE & SON.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co's west window was very tastily decorated in Coronation style this week. E. A. Rikley's window was also neatly decorated with a picture of King Edward surrounded with Union Jack's.

Until after the season's threshing commences I will remain at home on Tuesday Saturday forenoons to grind all grists on hand. JAS. A. CROSS

Well made and trimmed 75c. and

Summer
hirts and
's
5 CENTS EACH.

line of Balbriggan that came
special price—Ankles and wrists

Box,
1, 4 PAIRS FOR 25c.

with find one of the best snaps of
they are full half-hose length,
colors blue and brown mixed.

hirt Waists.

get these good, fast enough from
rs, but we will do the best we can
are still some of the 50c. kind for
o d. Also some 12½, 13½ and 14
will be on hand of pretty new
ays time.

Pity to Punish Both.
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is badly as it hurts you!
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is to me there's no use in two suf-
f' for the faults of one! Let's call
it!

Hunting.
cum—Hello! Where did you get
black eye?
ownes—Hunting.
cum—Gun kick you?
ownes—Oh, no. I was just hunting
ble.

His Various Vocations.
e of the old time darkies on being
d how he was making out replied
is fashion:
'ell, suh, times is mighty tight wid
out I manages ter make a livin' by
a little plowin', a little votin' in
te baptizin'—Atlanta Constitu-

A Plea For Purity.
That we want," said the first patriot,
onest elections."
should say so," agreed the second
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MARRIAGES.

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odist Parsonage, on June 25th, by the
S. T. Bartlett, William H. Thomp-
of Camden, to Ethel P. Walker, of
stown.

DEATHS.

BRMAN—At Kingston, on Friday, June
Mrs. B. Gorman, formerly of Am-
Island, aged 80 years.

W. Spencer

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Wednesday visiting her husband who is ill
with typhoid fever. Mr. Cathro is im-
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and Mrs. Toby.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Frost, of Chicago,
arrived last week to spend the summer
with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs.
A. D. Sills.

Mrs. Perry Huffman spent Wednesday
with relatives at Camden East.

Miss Nellie Downey, of Sandhurst, spent
Sunday at Adolphustown.

Mrs. F. W. Barnum, of Chicago, is the
guest of Miss Phoebe Smith, South Napa-
nee.

Mrs. J. S. Bell, of Deseronto, is the
guest of her daughter, Mrs. Archie Down-
ney, Sandhurst.

Miss Molly Wright, of Sandhurst, is the
guest of Miss Campbell, Bath.

Mrs. Martha Finkle left on Thursday to
spend a week with friends in Newburgh.

Mr. Paul Killorin spent Sunday last at
his home in Forest Mills.

Mrs. George Cole, of Watertown, is
spending a month in town a guest at Mr.
Frank Bowen's.

Mr. T. T. Bower, of Toronto, spent Sun-
day the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Vroo-
man.

Miss Daisy Bruton, of Toronto, arrived
in town on Monday to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Harry Bott, of Chicago, is in town
on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Duncan, Newburgh road.

Mr. George Green, of Owen Sound, has
accepted a position with Garrett & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw spent a few days
this week with her sisters, the Misses
Grange, Richard street.

Miss Maude Vine left on Monday to
spend a week with friends in Picton.

Mr. Ernest Hall, Montreal, spent Sun-
day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Hall, Piety Hill.

Mr. J. W. Presson left last week for
Pueblo, Colorado.

Mrs. D. Bogart left last week to visit
relatives in Pickering.

Mrs. W. P. Reeve and three children, of
Oxford Mills, were the guests of her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wright, Dundas
street.

Mr. Arnold Wolfe returned from Winni-
peg on Sunday last.

Mr. Ed. Foote, of Fort Worth, Texas,
is spending a month in town after an ab-
sence of fifteen years.

Miss Mabel Downey spent Sunday with
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Downey,
Sandhurst.

Miss Beatrice Brown, of Toronto, is vi-
siting friends in town.

Mr. Fred. Smith returned from a trip
to Calgary on Friday last.

Fred. Perry, Chambers, called on THE
EXPRESS on Monday.

Mrs. C. H. Boyes held her first reception
since her marriage on Monday, June 23d,
at her residence, 457 Princess street, King-
ston.

Mr. J. W. Kerr, Crown Attorney, of Co-
bourg, was in town town on Wednesday.

Capt. L. M. Collier lies critically ill at
his home South Napanee. He suffering
from inflammation of the bowels. He was
taken sick on Sunday last. His physicians
are considering the advisability of an
operation.

Lewis Berger & Son's pure
Paris Green is the best. In
1 pound tins. At
The Medical Hall
W. S. Detlor.

Lord Kitchener sailed from Cape Town
for England on Monday.

No danger of you being crowded out of
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Belleville on Thursday was not very largely
patronized.

Our Paris Green is selling fast. Sure
death to all kinds of bugs.

BOYLE & SON.

Notice things never grow old; the most
noticeable of which are young ladies who
are not married.

The department of justice gave extra
rations to the inmates of all the dominion
penitentiaries on June 26th.

Johnson Brown, Parham, was killed
while erecting a barn. The building col-
lapsed and he was crushed to death.

Mr. Albert Dafoe launched a new 27 foot
boat on Tuesday evening. Local yacht-
men predict it will be the "daddy of them
all."

If that new consumption cure would
effect the cure of the consumption of beer
and liquor it would be worth more to the
country.

The county council have procured a new
flag for the court house which cost \$25. It
will be quite an ornament to the County
building.

The strike of the street car men in
Toronto has been settled the men yielded on
strike three days. Both sides bending on
some points.

Walter Gordon, the double murderer, was
hanged at Brandon, Man., on Friday. His
neck was broken by the drop, causing in-
stantaneous death.

There are some fellows in this town so
lazy that they ought to be treated to a dose
of epsom salts daily, so that if they will
not work the salts will.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

New lot of Souvenirs just arrived at
Pollard's Bookstore, very neat, new
designs, see them. Prices from 5c. to
35c.

The Presbyterian Sunday Schools, of
Newburgh and Camden East are running
an excursion to Sydenham and Sydenham
Lake, on Saturday June 22nd.

The new porch in front of Mr. Harry
Hunter's property on John street is com-
pleted with the exception of painting, and
is an exceptionally good piece of work.

Our machine oil is of the finest quality.
Save your harvesting machinery by using
lots of oil.

BOYLE & SON

The Hoskyn and Kessler Stock Co. held
forth at the opera house for three nights
commencing on Monday. They were greet-
ed with very poor houses on each occasion.

D. J. Hogan has broken ground for his
new premises on Dundas street, beside F.
W. Smith & Bro. The two buildings will
be erected together, and a saving will thus
be effected.

A German Band, composed of six mem-
bers, furnished the citizens of Napanee
with some very choice music on Wednes-
day. The playing of "God Save the King"
was very appropriate.

When old companions flickle
Your standard may desert,
There is a friend that sticketh
As close as, say, your shirt.

He comes around at twilight
When no one else is near
And in a way familiar
He buzzes in your ear.

No odds how sad and lonely,
How downcast, lorn and blue
You may be, the mosquito
Will call and dine on you.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50ct

The yacht races which were to have
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Jack's.

Until after the season's threshing com-
mences I will remain at home on Tuesday
Saturday forenoons to grind all grists on
hand.
JAS. A. CLOST.

At Shannonville on Friday last, the
funeral took place of Joseph Brown, who
died the previous night of diphtheria. He
was thirty years of age. His wife and
child were taken with diphtheria at the
same time.

Mrs. Bridget Gorman, lately of Amherst
Island, mother of Mrs. Robert Cousins,
274 University avenue, Kingston, died last
(Friday) morning, aged eighty years. Her
death was due to general debility. The
remains were taken to Amherst Island for
interment.

The name of Rev. J. A. Macdonald,
editor of the Westminster, continues to be
mentioned in influential Presbyterian
circles for the principalship of Queen's
university, along with that of Dr. Herdridge.
The appointment will, however, probably
not be made for several months.

On Sunday morning last at the close of
the sermon in Charlotte Street Church,
Peterboro, Rev. D. O. Crossley, the retiring
pastor was presented with a purse contain-
ing \$128.00, as a mark of appreciation from
his congregation. The choir also presented
him with a silk umbrella with gold trim-
mings.

A S. Kimmerly has a car of berry boxes
for sale and can supply all demands.
Sugars have taken a drop. Plenty of bran
and shorts. Keewatin flour cheaper. Try
our celebrated 25c. tea. 1 pay 12 cts. per
dozen for eggs. Paine's Celery Compound
85c. per bottle. Dodd's Kidney Pills 40c.
per box. Ozone 85c. per bottle.

The Stratford Beacon points out that
Mr. Monteith, in North Perth, who had
only two majority, owes his seat to a
plugged ballot. A conservative voted in
Avon ward, Stratford, in the name of a
liberal. When the latter went to the polls
he found he had been displaced. The
liberals know the man who cast the ballot,
but took the charitable view that he did it
by mistake and refrained from prosecu-
tion.

Where Medical Science Fails to cure
rheumatism, and all the time you suffer dread-
fully, why don't you get a bottle of P. Ison's
Nervine and try that? But into your stiff
joints, sore arms, lame back, bent shoulders—
wherever the pain is. Nervine has cured
plenty of people in this way, and that ought to
be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is
an unusually strong liniment that cures rheu-
matism in unusually quick time. Best house-
hold liniment known. 25 cents.

To be a successful blacksmith it is not
absolutely necessary to be a good sailor/
Recently one of our popular blacksmiths
went down the river for a cruise in one of
the new "world-beaters" which was built
during the winter months. Everything
went lovely until they overtook another
craft, and of course a race was the result.
The excitement must have been at fever
heat, as results will show. In a moment
of mental abstraction "Joe" fell overboard
and received a good "ducking." A life
preserver was thrown out and the young
man rescued, otherwise the blacksmith
fraternity would now be wearing crape, as
warning to others not to lose their head
when the excitement is at its height.

Sudden change of temperature
is frequently the cause of colds,
coughs and irritation of the throat
and lungs. **HOWARD'S EMUL-
SION** of Norway Cod Liver Oil,
with Acidulated Glycerine is an
excellent remedy—25, 50 and 75
cent bottles at the Medical Hall,
Napanee.
W. S. DETLOR.

King Edward VII.'s Regalia

Crowns, Sceptres and Emblems At the Coronation. - - -

The regalia used at the coronation of King Edward VII. are of comparatively modern construction. None of them, with possibly two somewhat doubtful exceptions, can date further back than the year 1661.

The old regalia, which were smashed to pieces by the emissaries of the Long Parliament in 1649, included, among other things, an ancient crown originally worn by King Alfred the Great and employed at the coronation of all subsequent monarchs. There were also the chalice of St. Edward the Confessor and the crown of Queen Edith, his wife.

When the Restoration had become an accomplished fact it became necessary to replace the destroyed crown jewels. An order was given to Sir Robert Vyner, a celebrated goldsmith, afterward Lord Mayor of London, to manufacture other crowns, sceptres, etc., which were so far as possible to be constructed upon the model of the original regalia of England. These then are the regalia employed at the coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.

With which the Sovereigns of England are crowned, made for King Charles II. in memorial of Ancient Crown destroyed by order of Parliament during the Commonwealth.

The King wears two crowns. When he first enters Westminster Abbey he wears what is known as his cap of estate. The sermon ended, he removes it, and having taken the coronation oath he is conducted, still bareheaded, to the historic chair of King Edward.

Here the crown of England or, as it is technically termed, the crown of St. Edward, is placed upon his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It has been worn by the last nine Sovereigns of England in succession. It consists of a circle of rim of gold covering a cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine. The circle is prettily adorned with precious stones—diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls.

Above the circle there rise two arches crossed, and surmounted at the centre by a great mound of gold. Above this mound stands what is known as a gold cross-patee which

consort of England are properly speaking three in number. The cap of state worn by the King at the beginning of the proceedings is represented in their case by the golden circlet originally constructed for Mary of Modena, Queen Consort of James II., at a cost of £110,000. It consists of a beautiful cap made of purple velvet and turned up with ermine, which is itself encircled with a wide band of diamonds together with a string of pearls.

As the Kings of England are invested with the crown of St. Edward, so the diadem which is placed upon the head of their consorts has usually been known as the crown of Queen Edith, the Confessor's saintly wife. The old crown of Queen Edith was not of course required in 1661, seeing that the King was unaccompanied by his wife. With the coronation of James II. and Mary of Modena in 1685 it became necessary to provide a new diadem for her Majesty.



THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN.

Containing the ruby given to Edward the Black Prince by the King of Castile, A. D., 1367.

This was accordingly done, but the crown had had a somewhat checkered existence, owing to the fact that it has not always been required at English coronations. Hence it no longer finds a place among the English regalia in the Tower.

It has accordingly become necessary to provide a special crown for Queen Alexandra. It is reported that it will be somewhat original in construction, seeing that it will contain eight as compared with four arches, while in it is inserted the celebrated diamond, the Koh-i-nor.

The crown of state worn by Mary of Modena, and also, so it is believed, by her successor, Queen Mary II., is a beautiful ornament, and so richly adorned with pearls and diamonds that the gold which it contains is almost entirely concealed.

THE SCEPTRES.

So much for the crowns. The sceptres are four in number, two for the King and two for the Queen. The sceptres with the cross, as they are called, are placed in the right hands of the sovereign and his consort. They represent the right to inflict punishment.

crowned simultaneously with a King, had a special orb made for her, which is still preserved as a curiosity among the regalia.

The orb delivered to King Edward VII. is in appearance a ball of gold some six inches in diameter encompassed twice over by a band or fillet of pearls and other precious stones. From the midst of one of these bands there rises a beautiful oval shaped amethyst, forming a base or pedestal for a richly adorned cross-patee. The height of the orb and cross together amounts to some eleven inches.

THE FOUR SWORDS.

No fewer than four swords are borne before the King at his coronation. Three of them are very similar in appearance.

The first two, which represent the ideas of justice to the spirituality and the temporality, respectively, are pointed, the blades being some forty inches in length. The third sword has a blunted edge and is known as Curtana, which with its pointless shape is held to denote the sovereign virtue of mercy or clemency. It is a broad, bright sword, the blade being thirty-two inches long, encased in a scabbard covered with a rich brocaded cloth of tissue.

By far the most interesting of the four swords is that known as the sword of state. It is considerably richer in appearance than the others, while its scabbard of crimson velvet is covered with plates of gold bearing the royal arms with the rose, thistle, portcullis and other national badges.

This sword is regarded as being the personal property of the sovereign and, in fact, it is the only one which is actually used during the ceremony of the coronation, the other three being merely carried in front of the King. It is customary for the sword of state to be girded to the King's waist when the other ensigns of royalty are placed upon him.

He continues to wear it for a very short time. It is then removed from his waist and solemnly offered by him at the high altar.

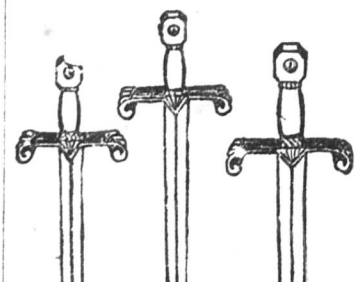
Immediately after, the nobleman whose duty it was to bear the sword of state during the procession and the earlier part of the ceremony, takes the King's place at the altar and proceeds to redeem the weapon for the curious sum of one hundred shillings. During the remainder of the service the sword of state is withdrawn from its scabbard and carried naked before the King.

SPURS OF ST. GEORGE.

The great golden spurs of St. George represent more particularly the military aspect of the coronation. They are made of gold curiously wrought with richly embroidered straps.

It is the ancient prerogative of the Lord Grey de Ruthyn to carry these spurs during the coronation procession. At the approaching service, however, the King has ordained that this duty shall be shared by that nobleman and the Earl of Loudoun.

The spurs are not actually fastened to the sovereign's heels. They are merely brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain



PEN PICTURE OF

It Must Have Been and Was an Om

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: I Corinthians iv, 6, "The face of Jesus Christ."

By long and bitter experience you have learned that the revealing power of the face is true. You have also learned that your wife can read the character in the human face a great deal better than her husband. When a younger man, you used to bring your friends home to spend the evening. After those friends had gone you would turn and say, "My dear, how did you like Mr. So-and-So?" Your wife would answer: "I do not like him at all. He is not a man to be trusted; you had better beware and not get mixed up in any business dealings with that man. I do not like his face. Or your wife would answer: "I like that man. I wish you would invite him up again to the house. I like his eye and the curve of his lip. I like his face." In almost every case, as you found out later, your wife's estimate of your friend's character was right. She judged them by the face.

PICTURING THE DIVINE FACE

Now Paul declares that the glory of God was revealed to man in the face of Jesus Christ. As we have no authentic picture of Jesus, we would try to paint a word picture of the divine face by recounting some of Christ's mental and spiritual characteristics.

This was the method by which we obtained a picture of my brother after he was dead. For years before his demise he had not been to a photographer. So after the funeral we took to an artist all the pictures which my brother had taken in his boyhood. We also took a lock of his hair. We told the artist about my brother's happy nature, told him the jokes which he perpetrated would be revealed in his smile and laughing eye. We talked about his nature, so that the artist might paint that nature in the young man's face.

Jesus must have had an intelligent face. Phrenologists teach that the seat of the brain is under the dome of the skull. They assert that certain characteristics of the brain can be read by the contour of the skull, as a blind man with his fingers reads by the raised letters of the Braille alphabet. But the intelligence of the brain can be traced in the face, as well as upon the top of the head, in the formation of the mouth as well as in the phrenological charts mapped off upon the back of the skull. The thin lip of the Caucasian is entirely different from the thick lip of the African; the deep set eyes and overhanging brow of the university scholar are totally different from the twinkling eyes and narrow frontal bones of the Australian aborigines. Some men's faces are so expressive that when they turn their keen eyes upon you they seem to bore a hole right into the heart of your very being. If you try to deceive them, the look upon their faces reveals the fact that they know you are not telling the truth. Go with me where you will—in the studies of the great masters of the law, of literature, music, sculpture or the sciences—and almost

wears which is known as his cap of estate. The sermon ended, he removes it, and having taken the coronation oath he is conducted, still harlequined, to the historic chair of King Edward.

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Above the circle there rise two arches crossed, and surmounted at the centre by a great mound of gold. Above this mound stands what is known as a gold cross-patee which is itself magnificently adorned, notably with three large oval drop pearls.

The King continues to wear this crown to the end of the coronation service. As soon as the final benediction has been pronounced by the Archbishop he retires into the adjoining chapel of St. Edward the Confessor behind the high altar. Here the crown of England is removed and in its place there is substituted the crown of state.

CROWN WITH A MASS OF GEMS.

This is regarded as being in a measure the personal property of the existing Sovereign. It has always been altered and in some cases entirely remade at successive coronations.

The existing state crown, which is commonly called Queen Victoria's, is a most beautiful diadem. It was constructed entirely afresh for the young Queen, certain old crowns being broken up for the purpose while various jewels were added.

It contains one huge ruby said to have been given to the Black Prince by Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile, and afterward worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the Battle of Agincourt. 17 sapphires, one of them once the property of Edward the Confessor; 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls and 273 ordinary pearls. In spite of this huge mass of jewels it has been so exquisitely constructed that it weighs only 13 ounces 5 pennyweights.

It consists of a broad band studded with jewels. Above the band are alternate Maltese crosses and fleurs-de-lis, all of them blazing with gems, while from the Maltese crosses there spring four imperial arches of oak leaves and acorns, terminating in a big mound covered with brilliant together with a cross-patee on its summit.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CROWNS.

The crowns worn by the Queens

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The King's sceptre with the cross is one of the handsomest articles in the entire collection of the English regalia. The handle is ablaze with the gorgeous clusters of rubies, emeralds and diamonds which cover it.

From the handle there rises a shaft made of burnished gold which is twisted or wreathed. It terminates in an enormous amethyst which is itself surrounded by a number of fleurs-de-lis, each of which bear the rose, shamrock and thistle. The amethyst itself forms a kind of globe, encircled with diamonds and surmounted by a splendid cross-patee.

The Queen's sceptre, with the cross is of much the same character, but considerably smaller and less ornamented than that of the King. It is made of gold adorned with diamonds and other precious stones, but the stem is not wreathed in the same elaborate fashion.

The two remaining sceptres are usually entitled the ivory rods with the dove. They are placed in the left hand of the royal pair and they are understood more particularly to apply the idea of the Holy Ghost as controlling and guiding the various actions of the sovereign.

This verge or rod is obviously very much less magnificent in character than the sceptre with the cross; but it is beautiful, particularly the graceful representation of the dove with which one end is terminated.

In the course of the year 1814 a fifth sceptre was discovered in the Jewel House at the Tower of London, lying out of sight in the back part of a shelf and thickly covered with dust. When examined it was found to be a rod of gold with a dove resting on a cross in the same manner as the sceptres already mentioned. Nothing is known of the origin of this really beautiful sceptre, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may have been constructed for Queen Mary II. who was crowned with her husband, William III., as joint sovereign, and not as Queen Consort.

St. Edward's staff is in appearance not unlike a sceptre. It is some four and a half inches in length and is composed of beaten gold. It terminates at the foot in a curious pike made of steel and at the top in a mound and cross. It is used only for the purpose of being carried in the procession in front of the King and is not at any time delivered into his hands.

ORB FOR THE KING ALONE.

The orb, also called the globe or the mound, is a very ancient emblem of sovereignty and it is held to denote more particularly the idea of royal authority. It is made to represent the world over a portion of which the sovereign in question bears sway, while it is surmounted with the cross to point to the fact that the sovereign is bound to govern all his wide dominions under and with divine aid.

Since the orb denotes sovereign power it is not employed when the Queen Consort is crowned. Mary II., the one and only instance in English history of a Queen Regnant

The spurs are not actually fastened to the sovereign's heels. They are merely brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain



THE SWORDS OF JUSTICE.

who then kneeling down just touches the King's heels with them. The spurs are then replaced upon the altar.

A pair of golden bracelets are found among the regalia in the Tower. It is plain that at one time they actually formed a portion of the coronation ceremony. We learn, for instance, that at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth two "garters" were placed upon her arms. To-day the bracelets are a mere relic, and it is a long time since they were ceremonially employed.

ENGLAND'S WEDDING RING.

The ring, also termed the wedding ring of England, is like the sword of state regarded rather in the light of the sovereign's own personal property. It is made afresh for each coronation.

It usually consists of plain gold, the chief ornament of which is a large table ruby engraved with the cross of St. George. It is placed upon the fourth or as we usually describe it to-day, the third or wedding finger of the King's right hand.

In connection with this last fact a curious story is worth recording in regard to the coronation of Queen Victoria. In the ancient service books it was customary to reckon the thumb as being the first finger of the hand. Hence the wedding finger was described as the fourth finger.

Foolishly enough the members of the Herald's College responsible for making the general arrangements interpreted this fact to mean the little finger of the Queen's right hand and accordingly proceeded to have manufactured a very small ring indeed. When the proper moment arrived Archbishop Howley, who naturally enough, was better versed than the heralds in English liturgical lore, proceeded as a mere matter of course to place the ring upon the customary finger, the third, thereby inflicting severe pain upon the young Queen.

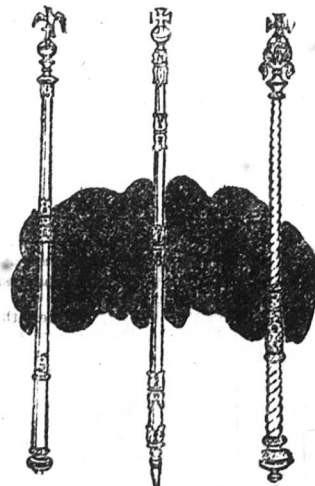
It is even stated that the finger, thanks to the pressure upon it, was actually beginning to turn black, and had it not been for the presence of mind exhibited by the Rev. Lord

in the face, as well as upon the to of the head, in the formation of the mouth as well as in the phrenological charts mapped off upon the back of the skull. The thin lip of the Caucasian is entirely different from the thick lip of the African; the deep set eyes and overhanging brow of the university scholar are totally different from the twinkling eyes and narrow frontal bones of the Australian aborigines. Some men faces are so expressive that when they turn their keen eyes upon you they seem to bore a hole right into the heart of your very being. If you try to deceive them, the look upon their faces reveals the fact that the know you are not telling the truth!

Go with me where you will—into the studies of the great masters—the law, of literature, music, sculpture or the sciences—and almost without exception the intelligence of these mental giants has been manifested in their faces. A Hugo, a Tennyson, a Dante, a Milton, a Luther, a Calvin—all prove by their physiognomy that this statement is true. So Christ must have had a intelligent face. It was not, as some artists have painted it, the face of an impractical dreamer or a fanatic or of an effeminate not entity. His was the face of one who had a masterful mind. When we begin to study Christ's face, we are impressed with the conviction that his eye was an omniscient eye, that the brain back of that face was a omnipotent brain, that the ear was an all hearing ear. That face revealed the fact that Christ knew a from eternity past to eternity to come. But what is more important to us personally when we look upon Christ's face is that we intuitively feel Christ knows every thought and hope and deed of our lives. He knows what we have done and what we would have liked to do.

A SYMPATHETIC FACE.

Jesus Christ's face was also sympathetic and forgiving face. How many men we have seen whose face represent intelligent power, but without mercy—faces such as you could easily imagine a Robespierre might have had or a Frankenstein or any of the great leaders of the "quisition!" Those were the faces of men like Napoleon, who, hearing a marshal of France after a bloody battle express regret over the awful slaughter of human life, replied



SCEPTRES.

John Thynne, then officiating as sub-dean of Westminster Abbey, who promptly despatched an official for soap and a basin of water, so as to remove the ring. Queen Victoria's life might actually have been to some extent endangered.

THE OLDEST REGALIA.

The last but perhaps almost the most interesting of all the regalia of England is that item known as the golden eagle or ampulla together



THE PICTURE OF THE DIVINE FACE

Must Have Been an Intelligent Face, For It Was an Omniscient Face.

ordered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

despatch from Chicago says: Frank De Witt Talmage preaching from the following text: I Corinthians iv, 6, "The face of us Christ."

long and bitter experience you have learned that the revealing power of the face is true. You have learned that your wife could read the character in the human face better than her husband. When a younger man, you would bring your friends home to see him in the evening. After those friends had gone you would turn and say, "My dear, how did you like So-and-So?" Your wife would answer: "I do not like him at all. He is not a man to be trusted: You must better beware and not get mixed up in any business dealings with that man. I do not like his face," your wife would answer: "I like that man. I wish you would introduce him up again to the house. I like his eye and the curve of his lip. I like his face." In almost every case, as you found out later, your estimate of your friends' character was right. She judged him by the face.

STUDYING THE DIVINE FACE.

Our Paul declares that the glory of God was revealed to man in the face of Jesus Christ. As we have an authentic picture of Jesus I tried to paint a word picture of the divine face by recounting some of Christ's mental and spiritual characteristics.

his was the method by which we gained a picture of my brother after he was dead. For years before his demise he had not been to a photographer. So after the funeral I took to an artist all the pictures which my brother had taken in his childhood. We also took a lock of hair. We told the artist about my brother's happy nature, told how jokes which he perpetrated would be revealed in his smile and laughter. We talked about his name, so that the artist might paint a nature in the young man's face.

Jesus must have had an intelligent face. Phrenologists teach that the seat of the brain is under the dome of the skull. They assert that certain characteristics of the brain can be read by the contour of the face, as a blind man with his fingers reads by the raised letters of the Braille alphabet. But the intelligence of the brain can be traced to the face, as well as upon the top of the head, in the formation of the features as well as in the phrenological charts mapped off upon the back of the skull. The thin lip of the Caucasian is entirely different from the thick lip of the African; the deep-set eyes and overhanging brows of the university scholar are totally different from the twinkling eyes of the narrow frontal bones of the Australian aborigines. Some men's faces are so expressive that when you turn their keen eyes upon you you seem to bore a hole right into the heart of your very being. If you try to deceive them, the look upon their faces reveals the fact that they know you are not telling the truth. So with me where you will—into the studies of the great masters of the law, of literature, music, sculpture, and painting.

"Oh, that is nothing. In order to make an omelet you must break a few eggs."

So we must not think of Christ's face only as an intelligent face, a face of power, but also as a loving, sympathetic, forgiving face. We must think of him as having the same kind of face your earthly father may have had. You remember when, in the past, you did what your father had forbidden, you came to his side and buried your face in his lap and cried, "Father, will you forgive me?" Then you remember how he took you up in his great, strong arms. What a sweet look came into his loving face! How his lip trembled and his eyes filled with tears as he said: "My boy, my dear little son, I was in hopes that you would come to me as you have done. My heart was almost breaking, my child, because you did wrong. But it was breaking the more because my little son did not come to his father and ask to be forgiven." And then you found that the tears which trickled down your cheek were not those which came from your eyes alone. Mingled with them were the tears which flowed from your earthly parent's eyes. Yes, our Christ's face, although a strong face, was a sympathetic face.

FORGIVENESS IN CHRIST'S FACE.

And my Christ's face must have been a forgiving face because it was such an intelligent face. He knows all that we have done and suffered. He also well knows how hard some of us have struggled in our own strength to do right. He knows how we have grappled each of us with his own besetting sin, which we dare not tell to any human ear. He knows—yes, he knows—how impossible it is for us to succeed in battling that sin in our own strength. So when we come to Christ to ask for help to resist the evil present and to avert the evil future as well as to wipe out the evil past, oh, then the strong face of Christ becomes a tender, sympathetic, forgiving face. Our Saviour's eyes will fill with tears of joy. Our Saviour's lip will quiver. Our Saviour's look will be one of pardon and of unutterable love.

Christ's face is a scarred face. "No, no," says some one; "please do not tell me that my Christ's face is a scarred face. I have always thought of Jesus' face as the most beautiful ever owned by man; I have always believed his face as beautiful as the Christ face described in the exquisite portrait carved upon an emerald by the order of Tiberius Caesar: 'His forehead was plain and very delicate; his face was without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red; his nose and mouth were so formed that nothing could be reprehended; his beard was thickish, in color like his hair, not very long, but forked; his look was innocent and mature; his eyes were clear and quick. He was a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men.'"

THE RECORD OF THE SCARS.

And Christ's face is a scarred face because it is the face of one who realized the awful nature of sin. Though Christ could forgive us our sins by the sacrifice of blood, yet he could not take away the punishment for sin. So he offered his own face

the lip, joy on the cheek, joy everywhere, when one of his loved ones has been saved by the sacrifice of his blood. There is more joy in that divine face over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance.

ILLUMINED BY LOVE.

If Christ's had not been an illumined face the little children would not have loved to run to him. Children are attracted by a smile. They are afraid of tears. Yet everywhere, as Jesus' smiling face appears, we can hear the children calling to one another, "Come, come! Here is Jesus! Come, come!" If Jesus' face was not an illumined face he could never have spoken such triumphant words as those which he spoke to him sick of the palsy, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven thee." He could never have spoken such words of commendation as those he spoke in reference to the centurion, "Verily, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." And, O my brother, if our sins are making the Saviour's face such a sad face and if our repentance will make Christ's face such an illumined face, should we not be willing to brighten up our Saviour's face since it has suffered so much?

But the sweetest thought to me of all is that Christ's is a face that wants to be loved. Some portraits have an indescribable something about them which proves that those faces crave affection. If the closed lips could speak, they would say: "I live for others in order that others might live for me. I love in order that others can be made happy. And, being happy, they can pour out their gratitude upon me."

Are you ready to satisfy the cravings for affection which are pictured upon Christ's face? Are you willing to have your face stamped upon Christ's heart? If you would, you cannot have your face there alone. There are many faces imprinted upon his heart, and yet all these faces blend into one. These faces, which are stamped upon the tender, living, forgiving heart of Christ, make a composite picture. When you graduated from college, the photographer made a composite picture of your class. He took all the different photographs of the members and passed them rapidly before the camera's eye. Then the various photographs were combined in a single picture, and that was called the class portrait. So upon Christ's heart there is a composite picture. That composite portrait is made up of your Christian mother's and father's faces, your Christian wife and child's faces; it is made from the faces of the Christian men and women who have died in the past and of those who are living to-day. Will you have your face in this composite picture, which is ineffaceably stamped upon the great heart of Christ?

DIVINE LOVE NOT BLIND.

But, sad to relate, after all Christ has suffered and done for us, his face may be a condemning face. The divine love may be great enough to surpass all human understanding, yet the divine love is not blind. The spirit of God will not always strive with man. In Ezekiel we read, "My face will I turn also from them." Oh, the awful moment when Christ face, on account of our unrepented sins, shall become a condemning face! This is one characteristic of Christ which all unrepentant sinners and some ministers preaching in the sacred pulpits are trying not to see. But if Jesus is not to have a condemning face for the unrepentant sinner how can you account for the parable of the shepherd separating the sheep from the goats? There is going to come a day when Christ shall gather before the judgment seat of God all the nations of the

THE S. S. LESSON.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON
JUNE 29.

Text of the Lesson, Quarterly Review. Golden Text, Luke ii, 32.

Lesson I.—Saul of Tarsus converted (Acts ix, 1-20). Golden Text, Acts iii, 19, "Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out." Saul had an excellent character and standing in the eyes of his fellows and in his own estimation, but a sight of Jesus made him count it all as dross. (Phil. iii, 4-11). He was wholly submitted to the risen Christ from the day of his conversion.

Lesson II.—Peter, Eneas and Dorcas (Acts ix, 32-43). Golden Text, Acts ix, 34, "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole." The healing of Eneas and the raising to life of Dorcas each led to a great many turning to the Lord and believing in Him (verses 35, 42). Peter was the instrument in the Lord's hand, but it was God who wrought mightily through him by the Holy Spirit in the name of the Lord Jesus (Gal. iii, 8).

Lesson III.—Peter and Cornelius (Acts x, 34-48). Golden Text, Acts x, 34, "God is no respecter of persons." The church thus far was gathered only from the Jews, but it was the purpose of God to gather an elect company out of all nations, and the parting commission was to preach the gospel in all the world (Matt. xxviii, 19; Mark xvi, 15; Acts i, 8; Rev. v, 9, 10).

Lesson IV.—Gentiles received into the church (Acts xi, 1-18). Golden Text, Acts x, 43, "Whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins." The apostles at Jerusalem, hearing what had happened and not understanding the will of the Lord, contend with Peter because he went to the uncircumcized, but when Peter rehearsed the matter to them and told how God had ordered and done it all and that he was only God's willing instrument, then they were quieted and glorified God.

Lesson V.—The church at Antioch in Syria (Acts xi, 19-30). Golden Text, Acts xi, 21, "The hand of the Lord was with them, and a great number believed and turned unto the Lord." They hear of it in Jerusalem, and Barnabas, being sent, a man full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, he is glad to see the grace of God and gives them good counsel.

Lesson VI.—Peter delivered from prison (Acts xii, 1-9). Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv, 7, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him and delivereth them." This lesson takes us back to Jerusalem, where we find that James, the brother of John, has just been beheaded, and Peter is held in prison probably awaiting the same fate. The church in its helplessness gives itself to earnest and unceasing prayer, and to their great surprise, Peter is delivered by an angel, and some of his enemies are slain.

Lesson VII.—The early Christian missionaries (Acts xiii, 1-12). Golden Text, Matt. xxviii, 19, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations." The purpose of the Lord is that from the nations He may gather a people for his name (Acts xv, 14). This He does by His Spirit through His word by means of willing and Spirit-filled messengers.

Lesson VIII.—Paul at Antioch in Pisidia (Acts xiii, 43-52). Golden Text, Acts xiii, 38, "Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." With some opposition and some encouragement the apostles have come as far as this other Antioch and are here invited to preach on the Sabbath day

the head, in the formation of the suth as well as in the phrenologi- charts mapped off upon the back the skull. The thin lip of the ucasian is entirely different from e thick lip of the African; the p set eyes and overhanging brows the university scholar are total- different from the twinkling eyes d narrow frontal bones of the stralian aborigines. "Some men's es are so expressive that when ey turn their keen eyes upon you ey seem to bore a hole right into e heart of your very being. If you / to deceive them, the look upon ir faces reveals the fact that they ow you are not telling the truth. o with me where you will—into e studies of the great masters of e law, of literature, music, sculp- e or the sciences — and almost hout exception the intelligence of e mental giants has been made unifest in their faces. A Hugo, a nysson, a Dante, a Milton, a Lu- r, a Calvin — all prove by their ysiognomy that this statement is e. So Christ must have had an elligent face. It was not, as e artists have painted it, the e of an impractical dreamer or of fanatic or of an effeminate non- lity. His was the face of one who d a masterful mind. When we be- / to study Christ's face, we are pressed with the conviction that e eye was an omniscient eye, that e brain back of that face was an ipotent brain, that the ear was all hearing ear. That face re- led the fact that Christ knew all m eternity — past to eternity — e. But what is more important us personally when we look upon rist's face is that we intuitively l Christ knows every thought and e and deed of our lives. He ows what we have done and what would have liked to do.

A SYMPATHETIC FACE.

Jesus Christ's face was also a sympathetic and forgiving face. How ny men we have seen whose faces resent intelligent power, but with- mercy—faces such as you could ily imagine a Robespierre might ve had or a Frankenstein or any the great leaders of the "quisi- nt." Those were the faces of men e Napoleon, who, hearing a mar- d of France after a bloody bat- express regret over the awful ughter of human life, replied:

upon an emerald by the order of Tiberius Caesar: "His forehead was plain and very delicate; his face was without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red; his nose and mouth were so formed that nothing could be reprehended; his beard was thickish, in color like his hair, not very long, but forked; his look was innocent and mature; his eyes were clear and quick. He was a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

THE RECORD OF THE SCARS.

And Christ's face is a scarred face because it is the face of one who realized the awful nature of sin. Though Christ could forgive us our sins by the sacrifice of blood, yet he could not take away the punishment for sin. So he offered his own face to be lacerated. He offered his lips to become parched and bleeding. He offered his eyes to become glassy in death. Yet the scarred and dis- figured face of Christ will be more beautiful to the redeemed spirits in the heavenly land than if those di- vine features were without spot or blemish. The scars upon his face will appeal to us in the same way that the wrinkles upon our mother's face touched our hearts when she lay asleep in the casket. We looked at the wrinkles and said: "That wrinkle came when she took care of me while I was sick with diphtheria. This wrinkle came when my brother died. That other wrinkle came when she was preparing my clothes for college. Yonder wrinkle came the night I was married and left home." Therefore to us children those wrinkles were beautiful because they told the story of her vicarious love and suffering. Yes, in heaven we want to see our mother's wrinkles, that came as the battle scars of life while fighting for her children. In heaven we also want to see the scarred face of Jesus, whose scars were cut into his fair skin while suffering for our redemption.

The scarred face of Christ is an illumined face. Have you ever seen a sad countenance light up with a smile? Have you ever heard a lit- tle child burst forth into a laugh in the midst of a fit of crying— laugh when a tear is yet glistening upon the wet cheek? Well, Christ's face, though in one sense a sad face, a scarred face, is yet an illumined face. It has joy in the eye, joy on

divine love may be great enough to surpass all human understanding, yet the divine love is not blind. The spirit of God will not always strive with man. In Ezekiel we read, "My face will I turn also from them." Oh, the awful moment when Christ face, on account of our unrepented sins, shall become a condemning face! This is one characteristic of Christ which all unrepentant sin- ners and some ministers preaching in the sacred pulpits are trying not to see. But if Jesus is not to have a condemning face for the unrepentant sinner how can you account for the parable of the shepherd separating the sheep from the goats? There is going to come a day when Christ shall gather before the judgment seat of God all the nations of the earth. Crash! crash! crash! will go every tombstone. Then Christ shall separate this multitude which is gathered before him as a shepherd separates his sheep from the goats. Toward the sheep the Saviour will turn a forgiving face, but toward the goats he shall turn a condemn- ing face when he says, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire," me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire."

When the apostate Julian was dying upon the field of battle, he looked up and saw the overhanging cross and the face of Jesus. Then he cried, "Thou, O Galilean, thou hast at last conquered!" Shall we not one and all be conquered by the face of Jesus Christ—conquered not as the infidel was conquered, but conquered by the Christ love; con- quered by our making complete sur- render to him of our lives, con- quered by having our faces as his disciples engraved upon Christ's heart?

WANTED REAL POWER.

"I suppose you expect to be Prime Minister some day, Willie?" said the caller, pleasantly.

"Not much," replied Willie, promptly.

"What!" exclaimed the visitor in astonishment. "Think what a great man the Premier is, and how great his power!"

"Willie likes power," exclaimed his mother, "but I suppose he doesn't think the Premier has enough of it."

"Not much he don't," interjected Willie. "There's always people calling him down."

"Ah, perhaps you'd like to be an autocrat—like the Czar of Russia," suggested the caller.

"No," returned Willie, emphatically.

"He has heard about the trouble that the Czar has in keeping out of the way of bombs," said his mother.

"Well, there are always some draw- backs to positions of great power, Willie," exclaimed the caller, pleas- antly.

Willie shook his head.

"When it comes to being a big man," he said, "an' havin' people knuckle down to you an' all that, I'd rather be our schoolmaster than the Czar of ten Russias."

"I told you that Willie liked ab- solute power," said his mother, quietly.

NOVELTY IN WEDDINGS.

A novelty in weddings is reported from Bethune, in France, where, on the same date, in one family, gold- en, silver, and premier weddings were celebrated, the whole party at- tending the parish church. The grandfather and grandmother of the bridegroom, aged eighty-eight and seventy-six respectively, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wed- ding, while the bridegroom's moth- er and father celebrated their twen- ty-fifth year of wedded life.

some of his enemies are slain.

Lesson VII.—The early Christian missionaries (Acts xiii, 1-12). Golden Text, Matt. xxviii, 19, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations." The purpose of the Lord is that from the nations He may gather a people for his name (Acts xv, 14). This He does by His Spirit through His word by means of willing and Spirit filled messengers.

Lesson VIII.—Paul at Antioch in Pisidia (Acts xiii, 43-52). Golden Text, Acts xiii, 38, "Through this man is preached unto you the for- giveness of sins." With some op- position and some encouragement the apostles have come as far as this other Antioch and are here in- vited to preach on the Sabbath day in the Synagogue. Paul, as was his custom, faithfully declares that Je- sus of Nazareth is the Son of God, Israel's Messiah, that He was cruci- fied, raised from the dead, ascended to heaven and that now through Him is forgiveness of all sins and justification from all things.

Lesson IX.—Paul at Lystra (Acts xiv, 8-22). Golden Text, II Tim. ii, 3, "Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Although they abode a long time at Iconium, speaking boldly in the Lord, and a great multitude of both Jews and Greeks believed, yet they had to flee from Iconium, and they came to Lystra, where at first there was unprecedented enthusiasm and then such opposition that Paul was stoned and left for dead. But God gave him back to them, and they went on and preached the gospel.

Lesson X.—The council at Jerusa- lem (Acts xv, 22-24). Golden Text, Gal. v, 1, "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." We have seen per- secutions from without the church, even unto death, and now we see false teachers within the church seeking to hinder the gospel. The great enemy is always at work and will be till he shall be shut up in the pit (Rev. xx, 1-3).

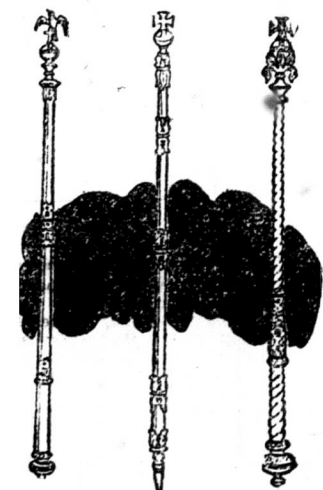
Lesson XI.—Paul crosses to Euro- pe (Acts xvi, 6-15). Golden Text, Acts xxii, 15, "Thou shalt be His witness unto all men." In this les- son we see an illustration of at least these three texts, "Led by the Spirit of God," "Do as occasion serves thee, for God is with thee," "My word shall not return unto me void" (Rom. viii, 14; I Sam. x, 7; Isa. lv, 11).

Lesson XII.—A temperance les- son (Rom. xiii, 8-11). Golden Text, Rom. xiii, 12, "Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light." The whole story of salvation and serv- ice and glory is fully told in this epistle and summarized in this lesson, but the special point which the com- mittee desires emphasized is the denial of self that Christ may be manifested. God enthroned, God working, Spirit filled, Jesus oc- cupied and self thus renounced.

EYES 8,000 YEARS OLD.

Dr. Elliot Smith, Professor of An- atomy in the Medical School at Cairo, is reported to have obtained two months' leave of absence in or- der to investigate a remarkable dis- covery of ancient human remains at Girgeh, in Upper Egypt. It is said that the series of graves unearthed extends over an interval of at least 8,000 years, representing the most archaic of prehistoric periods. The bodies, owing to the dryness of the climate, and perhaps the excellence of the methods employed in embalm- ing, are in a surprising state of pre- servation, and in two cases the eyes remain so perfect that the lenses are in good condition.

The refuse and rubbish of spices, drugs, and dyes is known in the trade as "garile."



SCEPTRES.

n Thynne, then officiating as dean of Westminster Abbey, who promptly despatched an official for a basin of water, so as to remove the ring. Queen Victoria's might actually have been to a extent endangered.

THE OLDEST REGALIA.

It is last but perhaps almost the most interesting of all the regalia of England is that item known as the eagle or ampulla together

with the anointing spoon. The former is used to contain the consecrated oil. The head screws off at the middle of the neck and the oil is then inserted into the bird's body to the extent of about six ounces.

When the time for the anointing arrives the dean of Westminster pours a small quantity of oil through the bird's beak into the spoon with which the Archbishop then anoints the sovereign.

It is probable that these two items of the regalia possess extreme anti- quity. The spoon, for instance, is so extraordinarily thin that it would seem to point to the fact that many years must have passed over it. The screw, too, in the interior of the body of the golden eagle has been declared by experts to be of a date considerably anterior to that of the Restoration.

Added to this we find no mention made of either eagle or spoon in an exhaustive list which was drawn up by order of the Long Parliament at the time of the destruction of the old regalia. It has been conjectured, not unreasonably therefore, that the two ornaments were not usually kept with their companions among the regalia but were placed in some position of special security under the guardianship of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey.

If this theory be correct there would seem to be little doubt that the eagle and spoon have figured at a very large number of English coronations and actually escaped the general destruction in 1649.

THE WONDERS OF WINDSOR.

Windsor Castle is one of the greatest treasure houses in the world, and by the King's command the public are to be given the privilege of inspecting the gorgeous state rooms of the palace, which contain some of the most beautiful and the most costly of the treasures.

The entire castle, says a London writer, has been overhauled since the late Queen's death, and during the many months that have elapsed skilled workmen have been busy preparing a new home for the King and Queen. New pictures of almost priceless value have been hung in the state apartments, armor and art treasures worth millions of pounds, furniture of the most superb description, carpets that cannot be purchased anywhere, and curios of untold value have been collected and arranged by the most eminent authorities in England, and the finishing touches are being put on for the public view.

Having received the free ticket of admission from the lord chamberlain's office, the visitor will bear to the left and proceed along the North Terrace (from which a magnificent view is always obtainable) to the grand entrance, a lofty doorway, through which the public will now be conducted to the state apartments instead of by the old, inadequate doorway in King John's tower, near the grand quadrangle. From the vestibule the public will come to the grand staircase, about which has been arranged by Mr. Guy Laking the finest collection of arms and armor in the world. On the lower landing is a full-length statue of George IV. by Chantrey. Close by, too, will be seen a representation of the King's champion, exactly as he appeared at the coronation of George IV.

A GOLDEN TIGER'S HEAD.

At the top of the grand staircase is a tiger's head from the throne of Tipoo Sultan. This throne was of considerable magnificence. It was octagonal in shape, having at the corners eight tigers' heads of gold. The legs of the throne were fashioned in the shape of the legs of the tiger, which appeared to support the whole on his back. Tipoo had adopted the tiger as the emblem of his state, and upon most of his arms is a cipher, signifying "The Lion of God is the Conqueror." After the storming of Seringapatam, in 1799, this head was brought to England by the East India Co., and was presented to William IV. It was seen for the first time by the public on Easter Monday.

There is also here the golden bird from the throne of Tipoo Sultan. Over the throne was a golden canopy and on the top of this canopy was this splendid bird. It is about the size of a small pigeon and is intended to represent the fabulous bird of antiquity which is well-known to Persian scholars. It is called "the human bird" — a bird peculiar to the east, supposed to fly constantly in the air and never touch the ground. It is looked upon as a bird of happy omen, and that every head it overshadows will in time wear a crown.

FINE ARMS AND ARMOR.

A description of the arms and armor would take up nearly a page of a newspaper. Many of them were gifts from Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to the late Queen. Here

The Royal Castle Is a Great Treasure House.

mediately asked the meaning of it and whither he was going.

"To the infernal regions," replied the actor.

"Prythee," said the King, "what can your errand be to that place?" "To fetch back Oliver Cromwell," replied Killigrew, "that he may take some care of the affairs of England, for his successor takes none at all."

Close to the Vandyck room are the splendid Rubens Audience and Presence rooms, the Guard Chamber, the Council Chamber, the Throne room and the Aht-Throne room. In the Throne room there is a handsome ivory throne, a gift to the late Queen by the Maharajah of Travancore, which is now uncovered; the beautiful carpet in the room is of Garter blue. Then the visitor can peep in at the Waterloo Chamber, which is covered with a magnificent carpet made by the convicts of Agra and presented to the late Queen; also St. George's Hall (looking splendid with its panels of unstained oak, and which will be the scene of much splendor and gaiety this year). The Gobelin tapestry in the great reception room will be much admired by the visitor, and when he emerges into the open air, near the Grand Quadrangle, he will have had a surfeit of wonderful sights.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES

THEIR SPLENDID WORK IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Some of the Branches of the Work and Instances of the Good Done.

One of the pleasantest features in connection with the war in South Africa was the outburst of national charity which accompanied it. But in order that the full volume of charity should reach the objects for which it was intended, a considerable amount of organizing work was necessary. The work of organization is reported in a blue-book on the Central British Red Cross Committee which was issued recently. It is a fascinating tale of self-sacrifice.

The more list of voluntary organizations which came under the control of this central committee is bewildering, and is alone enough to show the multiplicity of the work in hand. First, there were three societies at home with the following work:

- (1) National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War.
 - (2) St. John Ambulance Association.
 - (3) Army Nursing Service Reserve.
- These had to work in harmony with seven local societies in South Africa. Then there were twelve auxiliary hospitals. There was the Princess Christian hospital train, No. 4 hospital train, and other improvised trains. There were two hospital ships, the Princess of Wales and the Malmoe. There were four miscellaneous societies, eleven foreign Red Cross Societies, colonial and Indian aid, and convalescent homes for both officers and men to be provided at home.

INSTANCES OF WORK.

The following extract from the report of the British Red Cross Society gives an idea of the work that was done in South Africa:

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

DR. KNOPP'S ADDRESS BEFORE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Learned Practitioner Says the Disease Is Preventible and Curable.

Following is the essential part of a vigorous address delivered by Dr. Knopf of New York before the Ontario Medical Association:

It has been my privilege during the past few months to combat a tendency on the part of the United States Marine Hospital service to declare pulmonary tuberculosis a dangerous and contagious disease. I have been fortunate enough to have this resolution passed at the Academy of Medicine, New York: "Resolved, that the action of the United States Marine Hospital Department in declaring pulmonary tuberculosis dangerous and contagious, is deeply deplored." While the Academy urges all precautions concerning the destruction of the sputum, it is opposed to any measure whereby additional hardship is entailed upon either physician or patient. Now, gentlemen, as I look in your faces I know every one of you will agree with me that, if we, in our attempt to combat tuberculosis (which is not purely a medical disease, but is a social disease—a disease of the masses), if we consider it a dangerous, contagious disease, we cannot do anything. We must tell our patients, "It is within your power to make this disease a non-dangerous one." We must be able to tell the people who are with the consumptive, who are obliged to live with him, "As long as your patient is careful with the deposit of his expectoration, there is not the slightest danger!" (Hear, hear).

I presume, I make the statement, that most of you are practitioners, general practitioners. It is the general practitioners who have to deal most with consumption. The specialist has not to deal with them when they ought to be dealt with. It is the general practitioner who

DISCOVERS THE CASE.

Now, then, what has he to do if he discovers a case of tuberculosis in a family? Should he say, "Mr. So-and-So, I have discovered this is a case of tuberculosis. It is a dangerous, infectious disease?" What will be the result? The first result will be that every individual who has any fear of consumption will not go to the physician in order that his case will be discovered, but he will stay away from the physician as long as he possibly can in order that it should not be discovered, and he will, in this way, lose his chance of cure. The result will be that all our endeavors to combat tuberculosis, to cure it in the early stages, will be nil, because people will say: "I fear I have consumption, and if I go to consult a doctor it will be discovered; I shall be ostracized; I shall lose my job."

I have had some little experience with consumptives, and they have not always been people living on Fifth avenue in New York. I have had to deal with consumptive poor, and I am glad I have had the privilege of doing so. (Hear, hear). I have had the good fortune of treating a sewing woman who was in the early stages. I cured her. That is nothing to boast of. It is not difficult; anyone can do it in the early stage. Now, then, that little woman came back to me after a few months with tears in her eyes. I said, "What is the matter?" "Oh, I am as well as I ever was, but my sister, who is also a sewing woman, and who has been employed in one of the most fashionable families in this city, and received from them twice the amount she usually gets,

rich friends, interest as many people as you can in this sanitary movement for the consumptive poor. In a well-to-do family you can institute sanatoria treatment at home. With the poor it is an utter impossibility. You must have for you poor special institutions. With these you cannot solve the problem. You must appeal to your philanthropic, your well-meaning citizen to your statesmen. Plead with your wealthy friends for the institution, inauguration and establishment of a number of sanatoria for the poor, and you will certainly win in the combat against tuberculosis as a disease of the masses, and wish you Godspeed in your work doing it.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOE BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Business is slack now about recruiting stations.

Yorkshire has 110 clubs which have been formed for the promotion of long-distance pigeon flying.

Mr. Albert Spicer at the Congregational Union, lately said that Twentieth Century Fund exceed £700,000.

Sir Robert Giffen, the statistician, estimates that £150,000,000 a year will soon be required for British armament.

The biggest electrical power distribution plant in Great Britain at the present time is to be found Wallsend-on-Tyne.

The London County Council issued a by-law chiefly forbidding the shouting by newsmen to the annoyance of the inhabitants.

The Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh, preached three times last month at the City Temple, London, on occasion to overflowing audiences.

At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce Lord Bras spoke of the shipping combination and said there was no need of alarm in Britain.

One thousand pounds has been promised by the Rev. James Chubb towards the endowment of additional cancer beds at the N. Hospital for Women.

The freedom of the Plumbers company was presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the 14th ult., at Guild Hall, London, in a valuable casket of various metals.

The spring show of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society was opened on the 7th inst. in Edinburgh by Sir James Graham, Mayor of Sydney, New South Wales.

Sheffield Guardians have decided grant "outdoor relief" on the farm to two horses which have come unfit for work with the local fire brigade and mounted police.

Only two glasses of liquor served to the same person in a day at the village hotel in Chesham, on Perwentide, controlled the Earl of Grey's public-house trust.

The annual report of the Scotch Lunacy Commissioners states that at the beginning of this year the commissioners had cognizance of 16,288 insane persons in Scotland.

An application made by the nurses at Constance road Workhouse, Canbywell, for a recreation room which to play ping-pong and other games has been refused.

Workmen's clubs are being extensively boycotted by brewers in the north of England. The reason assigned is that such clubs attract custom from the public house.

All the new steamships required by the North Atlantic Shipping Trust will be built by Harland & Wolff.

and on the top of this canopy was this splendid bird. It is about the size of a small pigeon and is intended to represent the fabulous bird of antiquity which is well-known to Persian scholars. It is called "the human bird" — a bird peculiar to the east, supposed to fly constantly in the air and never touch the ground. It is looked upon as a bird of happy omen, and that every head it overshadows will in time wear a crown.

FINE ARMS AND ARMOR.

A description of the arms and armor would take up nearly a page of a newspaper. Many of them were gifts from Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to the late Queen. Here are a few picked out haphazard:

The khalifa's coat of mail, with padded coat and cap, found in Omdurman.

A shield mounted with silver, belonging to Ras Alula, taken by the dervishes at the battle of Gallabat in 1899 and captured in Omdurman. Ancient helmets belonging to the former kings of Darfur and captured in Omdurman.

King John's saddle and trappings, taken by the dervishes after his death at the battle of Gallabat and found in Omdurman.

A crown which belonged to the Queen of Shoa, a kingdom of South Abyssinia. It was brought to the late Queen and presented at Buckingham Palace in 1843.

The royal cap of King Theodore of Abyssinia, which was given him by the Patriarch of Cairo. It is of red velvet, with a gold tassel, and was presented by Lord Napier of Magdala in 1868; also King Theodore's imperial seal of gold, elaborately chased.

Six pieces of plate which formed part of seven pieces sent to the Queen by the Thirty-Second Regiment. They were injured by a shot which struck the plate chest during the siege of the residency of Lucknow in 1857.

THE ZUCCARELLI ROOM.

Passing through Charles II.'s banqueting room (known more familiarly as the ante-room) the visitor will come to what has long been known as the Zuccarelli room, on account of the principal figures in it being painted by Francesco Zuccarelli. These have, however, been removed, and replaced by some of the finest pictures in the world. This room is now an art gallery in itself, and will be much talked about. The apartment, by the way, used to be known as the "Queen's State Drawing-room." Here is now to be seen Quintin Matsys' famous work, "The Misers," which picture lovers from all parts will visit Windsor to see. Then there are magnificent works by Guido, Titian, Canaletto, Correggio, Holbein and many others.

The visitor next enters the old ball-room, now usually styled "the Vandyck room," on account of the paintings contained therein being the production of that master. Here one sees a picture of Thomas Killigrew, who, by his exhaustless store of wit and humor, rendered himself peculiarly acceptable to Charles II., in whose household he held the post of groom of the bedchamber. At the Restoration he received the additional appointment of master of the revels. During the King's exile he was employed as his majesty's resident at Venice.

HE REMINDED THE KING.

Once, seeing the King so entirely absorbed by pleasure as utterly to neglect the great and pressing interests of the country, he hit upon the following expedient to admonish him of his extreme negligence. Having equipped himself in a pilgrim's habit, he made his way to the monarch's apartment. The King, surprised at the oddity of his appearance, im-

posed these had to work in harmony with seven local societies in South Africa. Then there were twelve auxiliary hospitals. There was the Princess Christian hospital train, No. 4 hospital train, and other improvised trains. There were two hospital ships, the Princess of Wales and the Maine. There were four miscellaneous societies, eleven foreign Red Cross Societies, colonial and Indian aid, and convalescent homes for both officers and men to be provided at home.

INSTANCES OF WORK.

The following extract from the report of the British Red Cross Society gives an idea of the work that was done in South Africa:

At the relief of Kimberley the British Red Cross stores were the first to reach the sick and wounded of the garrison.

At the relief of Ladysmith the Red Cross Commissioner came in with his well loaded wagon only three days after the entry of Sir Redvers Buller, and on both occasions the help thus given was of the utmost value.

The "Princess Christian" hospital train was the first train which was able to reach Ladysmith after the siege, and, in fact, the temporary trestle bridge over the Tugela was inaugurated by the passage of the train over it.

At the relief of Mafeking the necessity of providing comforts for sick and wounded was not so great, but here also by great exertions the society gave timely aid.

In the early days of the campaign the society's provision of clothing to home-returning invalids met an urgent need. In combination with the Good Hope Society, it supplied over 13,000 hospital kits to the hospital trains for the use and comfort of the sick and wounded passengers. It gave help throughout South Africa to over 200 hospitals of all sorts to the furthest point of the line of communications. It distributed over 13,000 bales and cases received from England, the colonies and abroad, in value £30,000.

MONEY EXPENDED.

In addition it expended in South Africa itself the sum of £40,000. In the same time the Good Hope Society spent over £8,000, and gave away besides large quantities of clothing and other material.

But the whole field of charitable work was much too large to be covered in the space at our disposal.

Finally, we would call attention to the following extract from the report of the Duke of Abercorn's Committee, which touches upon a defect in the present policy of the War Office:

The arrangements for the care of invalid officers at Netley are strictly limited, so that only a few can be accommodated at a time, and these have to pay a daily charge. It must be borne in mind that in such cases an officer not only loses all his special field allowances, but also his lodging allowances, etc., and that the War Office does not provide convalescent homes for officers as it does for the men. The restoration of an invalid officer to health or the alleviation of his sufferings have hitherto been beyond the grasp of our national ideas of military organization.

HEALTH AND WALK.

A London doctor has announced his belief in diagnosing a patient's case it is as essential to observe his walk as to feel his pulse. From recent investigations in this branch of what we may venture to call pedestrial therapeutics, it appears that a person in vigorous and robust health walks with his toes pointed to the front, and that as health begins to go the toes turn gradually out and a perceptible bend appears in the knees.

not always been people living on Fifth avenue in New York. I have had to deal with consumptive poor, and I am glad I have had the privilege of doing so. (Hear, hear.) I have had the good fortune of treating a sewing woman who was in the early stages. I cured her. That is nothing to boast of. It is not difficult; anyone can do it in the early stage. Now, then, that little woman came back to me after a few months with tears in her eyes. I said, "What is the matter?" "Oh, I am as well as I ever was, but my sister, who is also a sewing woman, and who has been employed in one of the most fashionable families in this city, and received from them twice the amount she usually gets, has been discharged." I found out that they virtually had to live on the money that sister earned. I asked, "Why was she discharged?" "She told the people about you, and that you, a consumptive specialist, had cured me of consumption, and that was the end of my sister's work in that house." The people got scared, and the consequence was that the

POOR WOMAN LOST HER JOB.

That is one of the examples of that new malady, which is called "phthisophobia." Now, then, I beg of you to try to kill it in its infancy.

I will tell you another story. It is not about myself this time. I have it out of a newspaper. In Maryland a church deacon stood at the front of the church, when a funeral arrived, and he said, "What did she die of?" "Consumption," was the answer. "No funeral service can be held in this church, then; close the door." The man was afraid of the poor woman who was lying there in the coffin and died of consumption. Phthisophobia!

Now, gentlemen, that is one of the things you want to combat, and if the gentleman who made that motion comes back from New York, declare the disease acute, infectious in his own case, and make the diagnosis if you can.

Gentlemen, tuberculosis is an eminently preventible and curable disease. (Hear, hear.) It can be prevented by the simple means which are at the disposal of everyone. It is the duty of every practitioner to familiarize himself with the simple means. I believe in so-called reporting of cases (I may tread upon somebody's toes here; all I believe, do not believe in that.) I like to be reasonable. If there is a law which makes the reporting of tuberculosis compulsory, comply with it, but don't let anybody interfere with your patient. I believe in the reporting of cases for several reasons. Suppose you report from a certain district and another practitioner from the same neighborhood reports three, four or five cases, the health officer sees that there must be something wrong in that district, and an investigation may lead to some

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

It may be the condition of the soil, of the building, etc., but these reports should not be sent on open postal cards. (Hear, hear.) They must be sent in a closed letter, and when the health officer replies to your report he may send you instructions, but he has no right to send you a medical inspector to give your patient instructions without your consent. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, practitioners, the solution of the tuberculosis problem lies in your hands. Sanitaria are excellent institutions, and I have taken great pride and pleasure in visiting your own last night and this morning. I have been delighted with the Muskoka Sanitarium, and all I wish is that you had a great many of them. Before saying good-bye, I would beg of you to interest your philanthropists, your

the Earl of Grey's public-house.

The annual report of the Se Lunacy Commissioners states at the beginning of this year commissioners had cognizance 16,288 insane persons in Scotland. An insipience made by the m at Constance road Workhouse, (berwell, for a recreation room which to play ping-pong and c games has been refused.

Workmen's clubs are being es sively boycotted by brewers in north of England. The reason signed is that such clubs att custom from the public house.

All the new steamships require the North Atlantic Shipping T will be built by Harland & W Belfast, who have acquired a l tract of land for extensions.

It is estimated that about 1 000 is now required to complete Wesleyan Twentieth Century F Up to date the total district p ises come to £928,677, and ments to £864,000.

It is understood that it has decided to fit British war ve in future with a combination tem of boilers, one-fifth being of cylindrical and four-fifths of the ter-tube type.

The first chimney-pot hat made and worn in London by a ter named John Hetherington 1797. His appearance with i the streets created such a dist ance that he was fined heavily.

The camp at Alton, built from proceeds of the "Absent-Minded gar" fund, is to be taken over the Government and used as a pital. A portion will be set a for open air treatment of cons tives.

Of all the members of the R Family the Duke of Connaught credited with having the best on horseback. He has been ac tomed to riding from early hood, when he used to take les at the Military Academy at W wick.

SHIP'S SHORTEST NAME

The Ea is said to have the st est name for a vessel in the w She is a Spanish steamer, and red Philadelphia laden with iron after a voyage so rough that t of her sailors were incapacitate sea sickness. The Ea was name a Spanish nobleman after his da ter, Esmeralda. She belongs t line that has set, in the matter sfort names, an example that o lnes are beginning to follow. Echo, the Aro, and the Oria sister ships of hers. In all the there is not a name that is l than five letters long.

PRECIOUS PICTURE FRAM

Perhaps the most valuable f ever made for a picture is which encloses "The Virgin Child" in the Cathedral of M Its size is 8 feet by 6 feet, and of massive hammered gold, with inner moulding of lapis lazuli. corners have hearts designed in l pearls, and precious stone are i around it. It is said to have the gift of a rich nunney, and estimated value is \$125,000. of the pictures of the Vatican Rome is enclosed in a frame stu with jewels, so that the value the frame nearly equals that of picture. Many Continental chu have pictures with similar fri of great value.

CHURCH CURIOSITY.

In the city of Heidelberg, many, there is a building called Church of the Holy Ghost, while unique in its way, being the church in the world in which Protestant and Catholic services held at the same time, a part wall through the centre sepa the two congregations.

friends, interest as many people as you can in this sanitarium for the consumptive poor. In a well-to-do family you can institute sanitarium treatment at home. For the poor it is an utter impossibility. You must have for your or special institutions. Without these you cannot solve the problem. You must appeal to your philanthropic, your well-meaning citizens, your statesmen. Plead with your wealthy friends for the installation, inauguration and establishment of a number of sanitariums for the poor, and you will certainly aid the combat against tuberculosis a disease of the masses, and I wish you Godspeed in your work in doing it.

MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Business is slack now about the fruiting stations. Yorkshire has 110 clubs which have been formed for the promotion of long-distance pigeon flying. Mr. Albert Spicer at the Congressional Union, lately said the twentieth Century Fund exceeded \$100,000. Sir Robert Giffen, the statistician, estimates that £150,000,000 a year will soon be required for Britain's armament. The biggest electrical power distribution plant in Great Britain at the present time is to be found at Bilsand-on-Tyne. The London County Council has passed a by-law chiefly forbidding the shouting by newsboys to the annoyance of the inhabitants. The Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh, preached three times last month at the City Temple, London, on each occasion to overflowing audiences. At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce Lord Brassey spoke of the shipping combination. He said there was no need for arms in Britain. One thousand pounds has been omitted by the Rev. James Chadwick towards the endowment of an additional cancer bed at the New Hospital for Women. The freedom of the Plumbers' company was presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the 14th ult., at the Guild Hall, London, in a valuable sketch of various metals. The spring show of the Royal Horticultural Society is opened on the 7th inst. in Edinburgh by Sir James Graham, Mayor of Sydney, New South Wales. Sheffield Guardians have decided to grant "outdoor relief" on their terms to two horses which have become unfit for work with the local police brigade and mounted police. Only two glasses of liquor are served to the same person in one day at the village hotel in Choppell, on Perwentide, controlled by Earl of Grey's public-house agent. The annual report of the Scotch Navy Commissioners states that the beginning of this year the Commissioners had cognizance of 288 insane persons in Scotland. An application made by the nurses of Constance road Workhouse, Cammell, for a recreation room in which to play ping-pong and other games has been refused. Workmen's clubs are being extensively boycotted by brewers in the north of England. The reason assigned is that such clubs attract custom from the public house. All the new steamships required by the North Atlantic Shipping Trust will be built by Harland & Wolff.

ROYAL ASCOT HISTORIC

KING EDWARD INTENDS KEEPING UP TRADITION.

Queen Victoria in Her Time Took Part in Many Notable Affairs.

Near half a century has passed since royalty attended the Ascot races in full state, and those who during the last forty years of the reign of Queen Victoria have witnessed each June the so-called semistate procession of the then Prince of Wales and of his consort from the country seat which they happened to have rented for the week to the course, can derive therefrom no idea of the picturesque pageantry which formerly characterized this particular meeting, and which was revived a few days ago by King Edward VII.

The last occasion on which there was a full state attendance of the reigning family at Ascot was in 1857, when the observed of all observers in the Queen's procession were her eldest daughter, the late Empress Frederick, and the latter's fiancé, who still lives in the hearts of the German people as "Unser Fritz." Up to that time the late Queen and the Prince Consort were in the habit of entertaining a large party of foreign and English royalties at Windsor Castle for the Ascot race week, driving every day from the castle to the course with an immense amount of pomp and picturesque magnificence.

NICHOLAS OFFERS A CUP.

Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia was so much impressed with the splendor of this unique spectacle in 1845 that he declared his intention of presenting a gold cup every year, and continued to do so until his death, during the course of the Crimean war, in 1854. It was known in those days as the "Emperor's Cup," and when, in that same year, Napoleon III. visited Ascot in state as the guest of Queen Victoria, he asked to be allowed to take the place of the Muscovite monarch as annual donor of the trophy, and presented it each year until his overthrow in 1870, since which time the prize in question has been known merely as the Gold Cup and has been paid for out of the race fund.

In those days the royal procession consisted of a gorgeous array of huntsmen, grooms, keepers, beaters, outriders, all in their respective state liveries and magnificently mounted, headed by the Master of the Buck Hounds in his gala uniform of green and gold, with hunting horn and silver couples on his shoulders, followed by the splendidly appointed state carriages and four, containing, first of all, the dignitaries of the court and thereupon the English and foreign royalties, and lastly the Queen, her husband, and any visiting sovereign, all the gentlemen being either garbed in what is known as the Windsor dress or in the uniform of their rank and the women in their most brilliant summer toilets. Equestrians, military officers, and the escort of Royal Horse Guards, or Life Guards, would close the cortege, which, sweeping up the racecourse between the dense crowds of cheering people on either side, would halt in the royal inclosure.

IT WAS KING GEORGE IV.

who introduced the custom of attending Ascot in state, and so great was his predilection for this particular meeting that when he lay dying he expressed the fond hope of surviving long enough to be able to attend one more race there. He was passionately fond of horses and of racing. During his illness he talked of nothing but horses in his

of the leading races either in Germany or abroad. It is, however, reported that young King Alfonso, with the approval of his mother, is about to start a racing stable at Madrid, with the object of encouraging horse racing in Spain and in the hope of its eventually taking the place of bull fighting as the national and popular sport.

Of course there are plenty of minor royalties who are actively connected with the turf. The Italian Duke of Aosta, the Austrian Archduke Otto, Prince Siegfried of Bavaria, Duke Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and the Kaiserin's brother, Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, every one of them keeps a racing stud, and the Prince of Wales has now a few horses in training, while his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, not only owned several steepchases but likewise rode them himself to victory, following in this respect the example of King Richard II., who while heir apparent set his steed against an animal owned by the Earl of Arundel, both horses being ridden by their owners and the Prince being ignominiously defeated by the peer.

LEARNING DENTISTRY.

Students Practice First on Dummy Teeth.

The unfortunate mortal who has to sit in a dentist's chair all through a sunny afternoon, and allow a dentist to grind and drill and prod and pound his collection of teeth, usually cogitates between the periods of torture how long it took the operator to acquire such an accurate knowledge of the most direct method to touch upon an unoffending nerve center and raise the patient clean out of the chair with the effect of the prod. The dentist is never given the benefit of the doubt.

"Humph! I guess I touched the pulp that time," apologetically remarks the man with the drills, as the patient bounces out of the chair as if a powerful spring had been suddenly released beneath him.

"Guess you did," replies the tortured one, as he settles back in the chair and grits his teeth, but he remarks to himself that other dentists reached for that particular portion of the make-up of his tooth with malice aforethought, and his consoling remarks fall upon unheeding ears.

Every dentist practising in Ontario must put in a term in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in College street, Toronto, and it is there he does his first work upon the dental collection of suffering mortals. The college term after October of this year will be four years. Those students who entered last year will have to put in only three years.

IN THE FRESHMEN YEAR

the embryo dental surgeon drills and plugs dummies, but at the end of the year he is turned loose in the college dental parlors, where the teeth of the poor of the city are operated upon free of charge or for a small sum to defray the cost of more expensive fillings or work if they so desire. All the work done in the college of course progresses under the supervision of the faculty, and some very fine work has been accomplished by the young fellows who will attend the teeth of the next generation of Ontario's sons and daughters.

After the college term is completed each young tooth puller must put in a year at work with a seasoned practitioner. Here all his work is done under the eye of the practising dentist. He drills and grinds and polishes diseased teeth, pulls useless stumps, takes impressions for sets of artificial teeth, and helps in build-

HEADS AND MEAS.

Scientist Says There Is No Relation Between Them.

A very old, and always popular, topic is that which discusses the question whether there is any definite relationship to be discovered and formulated betwixt the size and shape of the head and the individual intelligence. While some great men have certainly had big heads, others have not surpassed the average, while, contrariwise, many large-headed individuals are by no means brilliant intellectually, but often rather the reverse. I have never ceased to wonder why the question of brain weight or size should be considered at all in the matter, comments a writer in the London Chronicle. The vast bulk of a brain is composed of white matter—that is, of nerve fibres—which has nothing whatever to do with real brain work, and which only carries messages. Again, if research is to be trusted, it is only the brain-cells of a very limited (probably the frontal) region which have to do with the highest mental operations. When, therefore, we talk about the size of head and brain, and the weight of the brain, we should clearly understand that only an infinitesimal fraction of

THE THREE POUNDS' WEIGHT or so of an ordinary brain can be reckoned as representing brain-cells, that are agents of our nervous governance. Practically, the brain-cells (of the cerebrum or great brain at least) bear no larger proportion to the brain's mass than the rind of a Dutch cheese does to the eatable portion.

Prof. Karl Pearson, the distinguished statistician, whose attempts to test biological problems by mathematical means are familiar to all scientists, lately published the results of an investigation made into the question of the relation between the size of head and intellectual preponderance. His paper was read before the Royal Society. If the working man has a smaller head on the average than the professional man, Prof. Pearson points out that the difference is due to better nutrition. But apart from such a wide comparison, he arrived at stricter conclusions by the investigations of measurements made on Cambridge undergraduates whose careers were known. The results are given as showing that there are no marked correlation between ability as judged by entry for an honors examination and the size or shape of the head. When schools were selected for testing the question, essentially similar results were obtained. A third series of researches of wider extent resulted in the conclusion that very brilliant men may have a head slightly larger than the average, but Prof. Pearson adds that the increase is so small that it cannot form any element in our judgment of ability.

ENGLISHMAN AND TURK.

How the Former Obtained Some Cash Owed by the Latter.

An Englishman has just had a very curious experience, says the London Telegraph. He had lent a Turk some money, but the man was unable to pay, and on his deathbed laid a particular charge on his wife and children to meet the debt. The eldest son was making arrangements accordingly, but also died, and he, too, begged his family to pay the money as soon as they could. One day the Englishman received a visit from a member of the family, who said that there were now four members of it left, and they were ready to pay, but one of the daughters refused to subscribe her share, declaring that the money was never really lent. The others, however, wished

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SHIP'S SHORTEST NAME.

The Ea is said to have the short-
name for a vessel in the world.
e is a Spanish steamer, and reach-
Philadelphia laden with iron ore
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her sailors were incapacitated by
sickness. The Ea was named by
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and the women in their most bril-
liant summer toilets. Equestrians,
military officers, and the escort of
Royal Horse Guards, or Life Guards,
would close the cortege, which,
sweeping up the racecourse between
the dense crowds of cheering people
on either side, would halt in the
royal inclosure.

IT WAS KING GEORGE IV.

who introduced the custom of at-
tending Ascot in state, and so great
was his predilection for this particu-
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he expressed the fond hope of sur-
viving long enough to be able to
attend one more race there. He
was passionately fond of horses and
of racing. During his illness he
talked of nothing but horses in his
sleep, nor did he care to have any
one near him during the closing
days of his life but Jack Ratford,
his favorite groom.

King William IV. added to the
pom of the royal attendance at the
Ascot races, in spite of the fact of
his having a big stone thrown at
him at one of the meetings. Queen
Victoria is stated to have gone one
better than her uncle William in
adding to the magnificence of the
royal procession to the course.

The connection of royalty with
Ascot, which is situated within the
borders of Windsor Park, is old in-
deed. It is on record that King
Charles II. attended races there,
while it is an historical fact that
Frederick, Prince of Wales, father
of King George III., flung a bottle
at the winning horse as it was on
the homeward stretch. He had
backed another horse. But fortun-
ately the bottle fell short. His brother
William, Duke of Cumberland,
popularly known as "The Butcher,"
owing to the savagery which he dis-
played at the battle of Culloden,
took the races under his special
patronage, got them into regular shape,
and started the racecourse in its
modern form.

Another step was made when King
George III. gave a plate in 1785 to
be run for at Ascot, and from that
time forth royalty has been in the
habit of going regularly to Ascot
for the races. Indeed King George
IV. never missed a meeting there,
not even after his memorable con-
flict with the Jockey Club in 1792,
which led him to retire from the
turf until after his succession to the
throne nearly thirty years later.

During that period he was never
seen on any racecourse except that
of Ascot, explaining his presence
there with the remark that "Sure-
ly a man could go on a racecourse
which was practically part of his
father's park."

GEORGE IV. RULED OFF.

George's trouble with the Jockey
Club arose in connection with a
charge of one of his horses having
been pulled at Newmarket, and as
the accusation was proved to the
satisfaction of the stewards of the
Jockey Club, they issued a decree
warning off the turf for life not only
his jockey but likewise his trainer,
which he naturally regarded as a re-
flection upon himself. The so-called
"warning off Newmarket Heath" is
the most terrible punishment that
can be imposed upon any man, no
matter what his social status. For
it is sufficient to bar him from every
racecourse throughout the civilized
world, to condemn him to the ostrac-
ism of his equals and to the con-
tempt of his inferiors, and to brand
him with an infamy that every one
who has any sporting blood in his
veins, or any sense of honor, re-
gards as worse than death.

ROYAL RACING STABLES.

King Edward is the only monarch
now living who maintains a racing
stable and who takes an active in-
terest in the turf. For although
Emperor William registered his rac-
ing colors last January, yet he has
not so far entered horses for any

conge dental parlor, where the
teeth of the poor of the city are op-
erated upon free of charge or for a
small sum to defray the cost of more
expensive fillings or work if they so
desire. All the work done in the
college of course progresses under
the supervision of the faculty, and
some very fine work has been ac-
complished by the young fellows who
will attend the teeth of the next gen-
eration of Ontario's sons and daugh-
ters.

After the college term is complet-
ed each young tooth puller must put
in a year at work with a seasoned
practitioner. Here all his work is
done under the eye of the practising
dentist. He drills and grinds and
polishes diseased teeth, pulls useless
stumps, takes impressions for sets
of artificial teeth, and helps in build-
ing up a mouthful of commercial
teeth to replace the ones supplied by
Dame Nature. In fact, he is given
a chance at work of every quality.
The dentist never refers to him as a
student, but always as his assist-
ant, and charges for work done by
him at his own regular rates. After
a year of such tutoring the young-
ster may add the prefix "Dr." be-
fore his name, buy a brass plate,
nail it to a door post, and set up
in business for himself, that is, if
he has accumulated enough coin to
purchase the necessary outfit of tools
and instruments, for they cost a
small fortune.

WHERE QUACKS ABOUND.

The strictness with which medical
degrees and titles are guarded in
Germany might be supposed to be a
handicap to irregular practitioners,
for to lay false claim to being a
doctor is a serious offence in that
country. Nevertheless, quacks seem
to flourish there as elsewhere, for
some recent statistics show that in
addition to 2,000 qualified physi-
cians in Berlin there are no fewer
than 476 professional quacks.

DEAF MEN WHO CAN HEAR.

Pretended deafness is readily ex-
posed by a simple device, which is
often resorted to by the Parisian
authorities. Six men there recently
tried to escape conscription, but
they subsequently betrayed them-
selves. One man was informed that
he might stroll about the barrack-
yard, a portion of which was paved
with stone. A few minutes later a
coin was adroitly dropped behind
him, and its musical jingle caused
him to turn to look for it. The
same trick was tried with each of
the other five, and succeeded in ev-
ery case.

STRENGTH OF MUSHROOMS.

An incident showing the immense
growing power of mushrooms was
unearthed recently at Stockton,
Utah, when two large specimens of
the fungi were found growing
through a heavy concrete floor. The
owner of the building noticed that
the concrete and bitumen floor was
being forced upward in the shape of
two hillocks. He could not account
for the change in the smooth sur-
face for several days until the bitu-
men split open, and two mushrooms
forced their way upward into the
fresh air. By actual measurement,
the mushrooms grew through four
inches of solid concrete and two
inches of bitumen, and there was not
a sign of a crack in the floor before
they came through.

THE LONG GREEN.

"Cast off by his father, he be-
came a landscape painter."
"Why did he choose that work?"
"He wanted to continue drawing
the green."

"How did you like my predeces-
sor?" asked the new British consul
of the savage king. Umbi-ji-ji-
"Really, I'm hardly in a position to
say. You see, I barely got a taste."

How the Former Obtained Some Cash Owed by the Latter.

An Englishman has just had a
very curious experience, says the
London Telegraph. He had lent a
Turk some money, but the man was
unable to pay, and on his deathbed
laid a particular charge on his wife
and children to meet the debt. The
eldest son was making arrangements
accordingly, but also died, and he,
too, begged his family to pay the
money as soon as they could. One
day the Englishman received a visit
from a member of the family, who
said that there were now four mem-
bers of it left, and they were ready
to pay, but one of the daughters re-
fused to subscribe her share, declar-
ing that the money was never really
lent. The others, however, wished
to settle the matter, and if the Eng-
lishman would come to the house it
would be arranged. "But," the
Turk added, "if you see there is any
difficulty, just say that you leave it
to be settled in the next world!"
Accordingly, the Englishman went
to the house at the appointed time,
and met the family, in the presence
of a Mollah, the ladies being behind
a screen. The Mollah began by ask-
ing if he had truly lent the money,
how much it was, and if he would
take any less. One of the women
behind kept saying it was all a
fraud. The Englishman then declar-
ed that he had lent the money; that
he had not asked for it; that they
had told him to come and get it,
and if they did not want to pay he
would leave the matter to be settled
in the next world. There was dead
silence for a few moments, and then
the women called their brother, and
each paid her share without a word.
It seems the prospect of meeting the
father in the other world without
having carried out his wishes was
too serious a thing to face.

ODD WEDDING CUSTOMS.

In Switzerland the bride on her
wedding day will permit no one, not
even her parents, to kiss her upon
the lips. In many of the provinces
the cook pours hot water over the
threshold after the bridal couple
have gone in order to keep it warm
for another bride. A favorite wed-
ding day in Scotland is December
31st, so that the young couple can
leave their old life with the old
year and begin their married life
with the new one. Surely a pretty
idea. The Italians permit no wed-
ding gifts that are sharp or point-
ed — from which practice emanates
our superstition that the gift of a
knife severs friendship. One of the
most beautiful of all marriage cus-
toms is that of the bride, immedi-
ately after the ceremony, flinging her
bouquet among her maiden friends.
She who catches it is supposed to be
the next bride.

ASLEEP ON A BAG OF GOLD.

For some years Mr. Somers, a dis-
trict councillor of Johnstown, Coun-
ty Wexford, Ireland, has been sleep-
ing on a small gold mine. He did
not know it, however. The other
day he gave away a mattress to a
poor laborer, and on the mattress be-
ing forced through the narrow door
of the laborer's house it was torn,
and out dropped a silk handkerchief
containing \$1,950 in gold. The
money was returned.

Mrs. Simkins—"I see that our new
neighbor has bought a handsome
umbrella-stand for her hall." Mr.
Simkins—"And now she makes her
husband come into the house through
the kitchen, and leave his umbrella
in the sink."

"How is your husband this after-
noon, Mrs. Dobbs?" "Why, the
doctor says as how if he lives till
morning he shall have some hopes
of him; but if he don't he is afeard
he must give him up."

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

51.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

The Canadian Freeman says: Before Premier Ross left Toronto for the Coronation he put his majority, up to the time of his departure, in a flower pot, then placed a bandanna handkerchief over it—and now all Whitney and his lieutenants will have to do is stand by and watch it grow.

THE very liberal treatment accorded the Boers seems to have had, so far, a good effect, as General Schalkbarger said at one of the concentration camps "Forget and forgive, and work under the flag 'the free and glorious Union Jack.'" These are cheering words from a late enemy.

WHAT will the coronation, and the conferences attendant thereon between the representatives of the colonies and the mother country, bring forth for Canada? Will there be a reciprocity? Is it probable that the grain tax will be maintained against the world at large and abrogated in favor of the colonies? These questions have been much threshed out of late and very different opinions shown to exist. Canadians, as a rule, however, have every confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

ALL the colonial Prime Ministers, Indian Princes and governors of England's remote possessions overseas were invited to the coronation who in London last week. They, with their suites and delegations from their armies, white, black and brown, absorb what interest the public can spare from marvelling at the transformation of familiar streets and buildings into a scene as of a six months' vast exhibition, for the brilliant cloth-covered pavilions on all the sites commanding a view of the route of the coronation procession do not seem less ambitious or less enduring. There is yet another striking series of spectacles that holds the eyes of the endless throngs, who seem to have dropped business and gone into the streets until the great day, namely: The Royal delegations from foreign courts, with their brilliantly-uniformed suites and picked specimens from crack regiments.

THE LENNOX APPEAL.

Argument Before Judge MacLennan on Disputed Ballots.

The appeal against certain decisions of Judge Wilkison in the Lennox recount came before Mr. Justice MacLennan in the Court of Appeal on Saturday. This result of the recount, it will be remembered, was a tie. Mr. Madole was represented in court by Mr. Geo. H. Watson, K.C., and Mr. Grayson Smith, and Mr. T. G. Carscadden, the Conservative candidate, by Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., and Mr. W. D. McPherson, of Toronto, and Mr. E. Gus Porter, M.P., Belleville. Appeals were entered by both sides, that of Mr. Carscadden being against the County Judge's decision allowing two ballots for Madole, which, he contended, should be disallowed, and against his rejection of five ballots, which the Conservative candidate maintained should be counted in his own favor. Mr. Madole's cross appeal is of a general nature.

Mr. Blake began the argument on behalf of Mr. Carscadden. Every reasonable latitude Mr. Blake argued, was to be allowed in respect to the placing of the cross. There must be a line between the two compartments containing the names of the candidates. Everything above a line drawn from left to right belonged to that compartment; that was the underlying principle. He quoted from a decision in the West Elgin case, where it was held that a mark placed in the sub-division containing the number was counted for the candidate whose name appeared in that half of the ballot. He also quoted from several decisions in West Elgin, showing that certain marks, other than a cross, had been counted, and argued that there must be evidence that the voter made his mark with intention.

The Ballots in Dispute.

Mr. Blake then dealt with the disputed ballots individually. Nos. 2,470 and 4,032 had been allowed for Madole, which he contended should be disallowed, while Nos. 405, 4,004, 4,064, 5,256, and 5,288, which had been disallowed, he contended should be allowed for Carscadden. No. 2,470 had a cross marked plainly for Madole but the cross was surrounded by a circle and an oblique line drawn through both, which, Mr. Blake said, was evidence of the voter's intention to obliterate his mark. No. 405 had a cross in Carscadden's half of the ballot, though in the white margin, and one limb of the cross intersected the line. No. 4,004, which had been disallowed, had a distinct cross for Carscadden, but there was a letter "M" in the left portion of Madole's compartment. No. 4,032 was marked with an "O" for Madole and counted for him. No. 4,064 had a cross opposite the names of both candidates, but there was a crawling mark, a wavy line, beneath the mark for Madole. Ballot 5,256 had two crosses opposite Mr. Carscadden's name, and one over the "M" in Mr. Madole's name. On No. 5,288 there were, instead of two strokes to form the cross, two or three lines used for one of the strokes, the mark being opposite Mr. Carscadden's name. In the margin of the same compartment were the initials "S.A."

While examining No. 4,004 his Lordship asked Mr. Blake: "Do you mean to say the ballot was marked subsequently?"

"Oh, no, my Lord," answered Mr. Carscadden's counsel promptly.

Ballots Damaged With 2

of argument that a circle itself is a good vote as a manifest intention of the voter. Why would a man make a mark of that kind except to vote?

Judge MacLennan—The only thing against it is the statute.

The cross on ballot 405, being on the narrow margin above the ruled compartment containing Carscadden's name, Mr. Watson argued, was outside the division allowed in the act for the cross, and presumably the voter did not intend to vote in the compartment containing the name.

Judge MacLennan—I do not think you can assume that the man went there with the intention of not voting. I think we should regard everyone of these as an honest attempt to vote.

In regard to ballot 4,004, Mr. Watson argued that the mark "M" if alone would make a good vote for Madole; therefore its existence cancelled the cross for Carscadden.

The case of No. 5,288, he thought, was met by the act, which provided that a ballot containing in addition to the printed number and initials by which the voter could be identified shall not be counted. The various marks on No. 2,470 were not a cancellation, but merely constituted a double cross, showing clearly the voter's intention. No. 5,256 had been regarded as a spoiled ballot by the D.R.O., who had put it in the envelope for spoiled ballots.

Mr. McPherson replied briefly to Mr. Watson and his Lordship reserved judgment.

THE

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E. P. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

Full of Snap.

Gretchen, the daughter of an old German named Kruegel, had been serving as domestic about two weeks in a household of Judge Vaughan of Richmond, when father and employer met on the village street.

"Vell, yoodge," said Kruegel, "how you like dot Gretchen by dis time, pretty?"

"Like her?" returned the judge in a blunt way. "Why, she's just great. We never had any one in the house her line that entered into work with much spirit. She's full of snap all the time."

Kruegel turned ponderingly away and, meeting his frau at his home portal, he sorrowfully said: "Teresa, something must goe wrong mit dot Gretchen. I yooost dit meetet Yoodge Vorgan und he saidt dot she vas full schnapps all de time."

What the Death Mask Shows.

The value of a plaster cast as a portrait of the dead or living face cannot for a moment be questioned. It must of necessity be absolutely true to nature. It cannot flatter; it cannot caricature. It shows the subject as he was, or is, not only as others saw him in actual flesh, but as he saw himself. And in the case of the death mask particularly it shows the subject often as he permitted no one but himself to see himself. He does not pose; he does not "try to look pleasant." In his mask is seen, as it were, with his mask off,

spare from marvelling at the transformation of familiar streets and buildings into a scene as of a six months' vast exhibition, for the brilliant cloth-covered pavilions on all the sites commanding a view of the route of the coronation procession do not seem less ambitious or less enduring. There is yet another striking series of spectacles that holds the eyes of the endless throngs, who seem to have dropped business and gone into the streets until the great day, namely: The Royal delegations from foreign courts, with their brilliantly-uniformed suites and picked specimens from crack regiments.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

O God, Who, in The Days of Old.

- 1 O God, who, in the days of old,
Didst raise up David from the fold,
Who didst to David's son impart
A wise and understanding heart.
- 2 O King of Kings, to-day look down
From heaven, Thy dwelling-place, and crown
With blessings from Thy throne out-poured,
Thy servant, and our sovereign lord.
- 3 Bless him with health, and length of days,
With wealth and power, with fame and praise;
Bless with the crown, all crowns above,
His people's trust, his people's love.
- 4 Let truth and justice, joy and peace,
Through all his word-wide realms increase;
And send him from Thy holy place
Thy saving help, Thy favouring grace.
- 5 Bless Thou our King, and with him bless
With lifelong health and happiness,
And children's children at her knee,
The mother of our kings to be.
- 6 So we, for whom Thou dost provide,
The flock Thou deignest, Lord, to guide,
With grateful hearts, and loud acclaim,
Will laud and magnify Thy name.

Amen.

"You'd make a pretty good clerk," said the employer sarcastically, "if you only had a little more common sense."
"Indeed!" replied the clerk. "But did it ever occur to you that if I had a little more common sense I wouldn't be a clerk at all?"

First Business Lesson.

"What is the first thing a young business man should learn?" was asked of the successful one.

"That mailing bills is not collecting money," was the prompt reply.

A Great Pity.

The Scotch are great users of snuff. It was a Scotchman who once asked a big nosed stranger if he took snuff and, receiving a negative reply, remarked: "What a pity. You have such a grand accommodation."

If you

are lean—unless you are lean by nature—you need more fat.

You may eat enough; you are losing the benefit of it.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will help you digest your food, and bring you the plumpness of health.

Especially true of babies.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

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While examining No. 4,004 his Lordship asked Mr. Blake: "Do you mean to say the ballot was marked subsequently?"

"Oh, no, my Lord," answered Mr. Carscallen's council promptly.

Ballots Tampered With?

Mr. W. D. McPherson, continuing the argument for Mr. Carscallen, referred particularly to ballots 4,004 and 4,064, which were both from the same subdivision. They were both originally counted for Carscallen by the deputy returning officer, but disallowed by the County Judge. He thought the extra marks had been made with a different lead pencil from that used in marking the crosses for Carscallen, and in view of the opinion of the deputy returning officer, he concluded there was something on the ballots now not on them when the ballots were first counted. From this he proceeded to argue that the County Judge had no right to reject ballots which had not been objected to during the count by the deputy returning officer, and submitted this as a new point for a ruling. He urged that the imperfect "M" on ballot 4,004 was not such a mark as to negative the cross opposite Carscallen's name.

Mr. Watson's Argument.

Mr. George H. Watson, K.C., arguing for the respondent, Mr. Madole, regretted that the decisions on these questions were not matters of official record, hence it had been said with considerable force that one could obtain authority for almost any position he advanced. Referring to the authority of County Judges in re-counts, Mr. Watson quoted from the election act that if it is made to appear that the deputy returning officer has improperly counted the ballots or rejected any ballot papers, the County Judges may re-count the vote. That indicated, he argued, that the County Judge should proceed to recount all the votes or ballot papers, not merely those which had been objected to.

"That seems pretty strong," Mr. McPherson, the Judge remarked.

"I think it can be completely answered," the latter replied.

Quoting the statute further, Mr. Watson showed what the duties of the County Judge upon that occasion should be, according to the rules of sections 112 and 113, which were the rules laid down for the deputy returning officers. It was most proper that the County Judge should have the right to review the work of the deputy returning officers, in which mistakes frequently occurred, owing to the hurry with which it was done after poll closing and to the unfamiliarity of the ordinary D.R.O. with that class of work. In regard to ballot No. 4,032, the manifest intention of the voter was to vote for Madole. The mark was a reality, and in addition to the circle he observed a small deviation, making an intersection.

Judge MacLennan—Do you contend that single strokes should be admitted as good votes, as Judge Osler holds?

Mr. Watson—I would not like to go that far.

Judge MacLennan—It would be better to change the law.

Is a Circle a Vote?

Mr. Watson—There is a good deal

cross for Carscallen.

The case of No. 5,288, he thought, was met by the act, which provided that a ballot containing in addition to the printed number and initials by which the voter could be identified shall not be counted. The various marks on No. 2,470 were not a cancellation, but merely constituted a double cross, showing clearly the voter's intention. No. 5,256 had been regarded as a spoiled ballot by the D.R.O., who had put it in the envelope for spoiled ballots.

Mr. McPherson replied briefly to Mr. Watson and his Lordship reserved judgment.

Their Arduous Task.

First Lawyer—The lawyers had a hard struggle over the Moneybags estate.

Second Lawyer—Did they?

First Lawyer—Yes. They had all they could do to keep the heirs from coming to an agreement.

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scunnaps all de ame."

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The value of a plaster cast as a trait of the dead or living face can for a moment be questioned. It is of necessity be absolutely true to nature. It cannot flatter; it cannot censure. It shows the subject as he or is, not only as others saw him in actual flesh, but as he saw him. And in the case of the death mask, particularly it shows the subject after he permitted no one but himself to himself. He does not pose; he does "try to look pleasant." In his mask is seen, as it were, with his mask of

A Sure Sign.

Little Dick—Papa, how does this sour milk?

Papa—It is not the thunder, but electricity.

"How does electricity sour milk?"

"It works certain chemical changes in the constituents of the fluid, with result in the formation of an acid."

"Of course. But how?"

"I don't know."

"I thought you didn't, or you would have used such big words."

Christians and Jews.

When Charles Lamb was berating enemy, some one said to him, "V you don't know him." Lamb replied don't want to know him for fear should like him."

Christians and Jews make ignorance of each other a claim for judgment seem to be afraid to become acquainted for fear that they might like other.—Peters' "The Jew as a Patri

Spectacles and Moisture.

Wearers of spectacles are frequently annoyed by the glasses becoming from a deposit of moisture upon them. An easy way to prevent this is to wipe the glasses every morning with potash soap. The glasses should be polished, but an invisible film remain which will prevent moisture being deposited on them.

A Severe Condition.

"What did Nalghob say when told him you wanted to marry daughter?"

"He didn't absolutely refuse, but imposed a very severe condition."

"What was it?"

"He said he would see me here first."

Vegetable Caterpillar.

Among the many strange grow apparently freaks of nature, which to be found in New Zealand the vegetable caterpillar readily ranks among the foremost. This caterpillar is several inches in length, is hairless does not differ essentially in appearance from some of the caterpillars our own land.

Its claim to distinction lies in the fact that when it gets ready to die it digs a hole for itself in the earth and completely buries itself. Later a slender green shoot springs from the spot. It bears two or more leaves near its top.

Upon investigation it is found that the green shoot springs from the head of the dead caterpillar, and further investigation develops the fact that body of the caterpillar is filled with roots.

The form is retained without change and the roots do not pierce through skin or enter the ground. When up, this dead yet living freak presents a most odd appearance, for the head and even the eyes of the caterpillar distinctly seen, yet from the head growing the green sprout, with leaves.

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The Health Food That Keeps Young
and Old Strong and Happy.

Health-giving Malt is found only in Malt Breakfast Food. The scientific combination of the choicest Wheat and the purest Malt produces a food that the most eminent physicians recognize as a perfect health breakfast food. Malt Breakfast Food is fast displacing oatmeal and other starchy grain foods. Try a package. Your Grocer has it.

Hard to Tell Chinaman's Age.

How old is a Chinaman? Can you give a good guess? It is harder to tell than the age of a negro. The Chinaman has no beard, and his hair is of a jet and glossy blackness, which turns gray only at an extreme age, when a Caucasian head would be either snow white or bald. Then again the Chinese have the most perfect nervous system of any people in the world and do not wrinkle up with age. They can stand any amount of opium smoking without material injury that would send a white man to his grave or an insane asylum. So you have little to go by. A Chinaman will look thirty when he is twenty and when he is fifty. If you ask him his age, he will place it at least ten years ahead, for he holds old age to be honorable, and among his people he will be respected and looked up to by all his juniors.

Heartburn.

The burning in the throat called popularly "heartburn" shows that acid fermentation is taking place. A good palliative is bicarbonate of soda. Of this one teaspoonful may be taken in a tumblerful of water. Repeat if the burning does not pass away. But blessed are they who can vomit, for this is the only scientific and natural means of cure. Indigestion always means that chemical changes have occurred by which products have been formed hurtful to the system. Vomiting may be assisted by copious drafts of warm water, and these will wash out the stomach. A remedy that merely relieves pain does not effect this.

Cards in the Curriculum.

The custom of encouraging our children to perfect themselves in card games is by no means of modern growth. There must have been a substratum of truth in the following jesting paragraph, which is clipped from The Times of Nov. 2, 1797: "At some of our first boarding schools the fair pupils are now taught to play whist and cassino. Amongst their winning ways this may not be the least agreeable to papa and mamma. It is calculated that a clever child, by its cards and its novels, may pay for its own education."—London Chronicle.

The Successful One.

The man who sees in life the opportunity to express himself in the largest terms, who after ascertaining what faculties he has determines to develop them to the highest possible efficiency.

Expensive Smoking.

Some men smoke a pipe for the sake of economy, because they can't afford a good cigar, and other men indulge in the meerschaum and briar because they claim it is the only way to get the full enjoyment out of tobacco. The question of economy doesn't enter into the scheme of the latter class.

A Walnut street manufacturer of Turkish cigarettes sells at \$4.50 a pound a considerable quantity of imported tobacco. His customers are connoisseurs, and they are men who can amply afford to pay this exorbitant price and say the goods are worth it. Some of them, to be sure, make it last longer by mixing it with Virginia long cut, for the Turkish tobacco is exceedingly pungent, and a little of it will flavor an equal quantity of the cheaper weed. A novice who was pricing this tobacco expressed some surprise that it should be so expensive.

"That isn't expensive," replied the tobaccoist. "There are Turkish tobaccos that, with the duty added, would cost as much as \$60 a pound in this country."

Sir Boyle Roche's Famous "Bulls."

Sir Boyle Roche, too, whose bulls made him famous, on one occasion assured a wonder stricken body of voters that if elected he would put a stop to smuggling practices in the Shannon by "having two frigates stationed on the opposite points at the mouth of the river, and there they should remain fixed, with strict orders not to stir, and so by cruising and cruising about they would be able to intercept everything that should attempt to pass between them."

Another time when on the hustings he observed, "England, it must be allowed, is the mother country, and therefore I would advise them (England and Ireland) to live in filial affection together like sisters, as they are and ought to be." This was only equalled by his, when opposing his antimistrial motion, wishing the said motion "was at the bottom of the bottomless pit."

Bedlam.

How many people use the expression, "a regular Bedlam" without knowing Bedlam was the popular corruption of Bethlehem, the name of an insane asylum in London, first established in 1523. Owing to the prevalent ignorance of that age, it was a place of chains and manacles and stocks and finally became so filthy and loathsome that no man could enter it. It was rebuilt several times, but even as late as 1812 the institution was marked by its cruelty to inmates. The poor lunatics were chained and flogged at certain stages of the moon's age. Treacherous floors were arranged that, slipping suddenly, precipitated the unsuspecting ones into "baths of surprise!"

The Defendant's Pleading.

In a rural district in the west of England there lived an eccentric old farmer who was continually appearing before the magistrates for allowing his cattle to stray on the highway.

During the hearing of his case for a similar offense upon the last occasion he elicited much laughter from the presiding "gentlemen on the bench" and others.

The chairman, addressing the defendant, asked:

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"
"Well, yer 'onor, I expects as I be guilty. But don't be too hard on a reg'lar customer."

John Randolph.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morand's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Campbell House, the 8th Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

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Is the feature Suit of our Spring Sale. It is high-class in every particular. The material offers a rare selection of the newest patterns in Scotch Tweeds and Serges in all the latest shades of browns, greys and Blue mixtures. The linings are the same as in our \$20.00 Suits. A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. It means for you the latest thing in spring wear and a saving of \$5.00.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,

Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

During Mr. Cathro's illness his business will be conducted as usual, as he has secured the services of a competent cutter.

Lost by a Toy Balloon.

Diamonds and other jewels have been lost in all sorts of queer ways, but in none more unusual than the accident mentioned in the Boston Transcript, by which a diamond brooch was snatched from the owner's dress and left somewhere on the great plains.

A young woman was traveling by rail through Kansas. At Kinsley, where the train made a considerable stop, a fair was in progress. Here the young woman bought of a peddler a toy balloon for a little girl who had won her fancy.

The child was delighted with the plaything, and as they rode along she chatted with her new friend and pulled the balloon up and down. At length she playfully fastened the string to the lady's diamond brooch.

The train was rounding a curve at the moment, and a strong gust of air came through the car. The balloon was carried out through the open window. The sudden jerk on the string loosened the brooch, and away it sailed.

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 The value of a plaster cast as a portrait of the dead or living face cannot at the moment be questioned. It must necessarily be absolutely true to nature. It cannot flatter; it cannot caricature. It shows the subject as he was not only as others saw him in the flesh, but as he saw himself. In the case of the death mask particularly it shows the subject often as admitted no one but himself to see. He does not pose; he does not look pleasant. In his mask he is, as it were, with his mask off.

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 Pa—It is not the thunder, but the lightning.
 How does electricity sour milk?
 Pa—It works certain chemical changes in the constituents of the fluid, which in the formation of an acid.
 How does it sour?
 Pa—It doesn't know.
 How do you know?
 Pa—You thought you didn't, or you wouldn't have used such big words."

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 What did Nalghob say when you told him you wanted to marry his daughter?
 He didn't absolutely refuse, but he said he was in a very severe condition.
 What was it?
 He said he would see me hanged."

Vegetable Caterpillar.
 Among the many strange growths, the vegetable caterpillar is one. It is found in New Zealand the vegetable caterpillar readily ranks among the most common. This caterpillar is seven inches in length, is hairless and does not differ essentially in appearance from some of the caterpillars of the vegetable world.
 Its claim to distinction lies in the fact that when it gets ready to die it digs a hole for itself in the earth and completely buries itself. Later a slender shoot springs from the spot. This shoot is two or more leaves near its top.
 On investigation it is found that the caterpillar has not died, but that it has merely changed its form. The caterpillar is still there, but it is now a plant. The caterpillar is still there, but it is now a plant. The caterpillar is still there, but it is now a plant.

form is retained without change, the roots do not pierce through the ground or enter the ground. When dug up the dead yet living freak presents a most odd appearance, for the head is seen, yet from the head is growing the green sprout, with its roots.

The Times of Nov. 2, 1907. "At some of our first boarding schools the fair pupils are now taught to play whist and cassino. Amongst their winning ways this may not be the least agreeable to papa and mamma. It is calculated that a clever child, by its cards and its novels, may pay for its own education." —London Chronicle.

The Successful One.
 The man who sees in life the opportunity to express himself in the largest terms, who after ascertaining what faculties he has determines to develop them to the highest possible efficiency, who is capable of seeing the sweetness and joy that lie all about him, who, being proud, does not allow his body or mind to be defiled, he is the one who obtains the big rewards, the big successes. —Oppenheim, "Mental Growth and Control."

Queer Adornment.
 Arab maidens before they enter the harem and take the veil are indeed curiously adorned. Their faces and bodies are stained a bright yellow with turmeric. On this groundwork they paint black lines over their eyes with antimony. The fashionable hue for noses is red, and spots of green adorn the cheeks. The general effect of this makeup is comical in the extreme.

A Hobo's Idea.
 "I think this nomadic life is a healthy life. I think if some of you professors, students, etc., would live more of a nomadic life and feel the enjoyment of the fresh air more and take more good wholesome outdoor exercise and live more of a rough and tumble life you would enjoy better health and live longer."

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.



Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

PATENTS

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Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

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er who was continually appearing before the magistrates for allowing his cattle to stray on the highway.
 During the hearing of his case for a similar offense upon the last occasion he elicited much laughter from the presiding "gentlemen on the bench" and others.
 The chairman, addressing the defendant, asked:
 "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"
 "Well, yer 'onor, I expects as I be guilty. But don't be too hard on a reg'lar customer."

John Randolph.
 The most flagrant bit of diplomatic jobbery in the history of the United States was perpetrated by that Virginia scapegrace, John Randolph of Roanoke. Randolph was appointed minister to Russia in 1830. He sailed for his post in June of that year, but remained there only ten days, and then departed suddenly for England, where he raised high jinks for nearly a year, after which, returning home in October, 1831, he drew \$21,407 from the treasury, with which he paid off some of his old private debts.

John's Blunder.
 A minister in Scotland who was making a call the other week upon a member of his flock whom he had not seen at church for some time asked, "What's come over you that I don't see you at church at all now?"
 "Hoos, man, ye'll no' ha' seen me because I sit abint the pillar."
 "The pillar, John? Good gracious, the pillar! Why, it is two years since it was removed from the front of your seat."

Men With Memories.
 Seneca the Wise could repeat 2,000 words in the uninterrupted succession in which they were read to him. The greatest Roman orator before Cicero, Hortensius, could recite all the prices given at a public auction. Themistocles, who considered it a greater art to forget than to remember, learned the Persian language inside of a year.

The White House Mistress.
 There is probably no situation easier to fill, as far as mere technical observance goes, than that of the wife of the president of the United States. She has a set of simple official duties as hostess of the White House to perform. If she is ill or feels unable to perform them, she is readily excused.

The Responsible One.
 "Who is the responsible man in this firm?" asked the brusque visitor.
 "I don't know who the responsible party is," answered the sad, cynical office boy, "but I am the one who is always to blame."

The Paraguay river, so called from the republic of the same name on its banks, is 1,800 miles in length. At points in its lower course it is from five to fifteen miles wide.

Mistah Trouble.
 Mistah meets wid Mistah Trouble, Don't you stop on tarry. Tell 'im: "Howdy do, suh! Got ez much ez I kin carry!"

A Bad Break.
 "How many pieces were in that dinner set you gave your wife?"
 "About a thousand now that the hired girl has had a crack at them."

Degrees of Sense.
 There is "fine sense" and "coarse sense." Each good in its way. But the man who has horse sense knows when to say "Neigh!"

fair was in progress. Here the young woman bought of a peddler a toy balloon for a little girl who had won her fancy.

The child was delighted with the plaything, and as they rode along she chatted with her new friend and pulled the balloon up and down. At length she playfully fastened the string to the lady's diamond brooch.

The train was rounding a curve at the moment, and a strong gust of air came through the car. The balloon was carried out through the open window. The sudden jerk on the string loosened the brooch, and away it sailed.

The jewel was so valuable that the young woman offered a reward of \$500 for its recovery. Spurred by this incentive, cowboys scoured the plains for days in all directions, but without success.

Poor Choice Either Way.
 "When passing through a certain section of a certain state once," said a man who has traveled much, "a friend and I stopped at the house of a neighbor for tea. Soon after we had sat down at the table the housekeeper looked toward us and asked whether we wanted long or short sweetening in our coffee. As she asked that question I looked toward my friend, and he looked at me. I nudged him in the side, meaning that I wanted him to speak. He said he would take long sweetening. With that she put her finger in a cup of molasses, put the same finger in his coffee and stirred. That was long sweetening."

"Then she asked me what I wanted, and I said immediately, 'Short.' So she put her finger in another cup, took out something that resembled maple sugar, put it between her teeth and bit it in two parts. One part went into my cup and the other into hers. It seemed to be a case of no matter which sweetening you tried you'd wish you had taken the other."

Reassured.
 The Scotch have a story of a little lad who was desperately ill, but who, for all his mother's pleading, refused to take his medicine. The mother finally gave up. "Oh, my boy will die, my boy will die!" she sobbed. "He will not take the stuff that would save him."

But presently piped up a voice from the bed. "Don't cry, mother," it said. "Father'll be home soon, and he'll make me take it."

The Light on the Isle of Pharos.
 The most famous lighthouse of antiquity stood on the isle of Pharos, off the city of Alexandria, in Egypt. It was one of the seven wonders of the world and was put up during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. After standing up 1,600 years it was destroyed by an earthquake. It is understood to have been over 500 feet high.

A Clever Retort.
 A legal dignitary who had risen from a humble rank of life was twitted by an opponent for "having begun life as a barber's boy." "It is true that I did so," was the answer, "and if you had begun in a similar station you would have remained there till the present day."

Bedouin Arabs.
 The Bedouin Arabs are small eaters. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter serve a man a whole day, with a very small quantity of coarse flour or a little ball of rice.

For job printing of all kind try THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloë Juice -
Rhubarb Sals -
Anise Seed -
Pimento -
Eli Californa Sals -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Vinegar Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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35 Doses - 35 CENTS

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of Eng Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

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441y

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6		Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	
Lve Tweed	0	6:30	8:00	9:00		Lve Deseronto	0	6:45	8:15	9:15	
Stoco	3	6:38	8:08	9:15		Deseronto Junction	4	7:00	8:30	9:30	
Larkins	7	6:50	8:20	9:30		Arr Napanee	9	7:15	8:45	9:45	
Maribank	13	7:10	8:40	9:50		Lve Napanee	9	7:40	9:10	10:10	
Erinsville	17	7:25	8:55	10:05		Napanee Mills	15	8:00	9:30	10:40	
Tamworth	20	7:40	9:10	10:20		Newburgh	17	8:15	9:45	10:55	
Wilson	24	7:55	9:25	10:35		Thomson's Mills	18	8:30	10:00	11:10	
Enterprise	26	8:10	9:40	10:50		Camden East	19	8:45	10:15	11:25	
Madlake Bridge	28	8:25	9:55	11:05		Yarker	23	9:00	10:30	11:40	
Moscow	31	8:40	10:10	11:20		Lve Yarker	23	9:15	10:45	11:55	
Galbraith	33	8:55	10:25	11:35		Galbraith	25	9:30	11:00	12:10	
Yarker	35	9:10	10:40	11:50		Moscow	27	9:45	11:15	12:25	
Yarker	35	9:25	10:55	12:05		Madlake Bridge	30	10:00	11:30	12:40	
Camden East	39	9:40	11:10	12:20		Enterprise	32	9:20	11:50	13:00	
Thomson's Mills	41	9:55	11:25	12:35		Wilson	34	9:35	12:05	13:15	
Newburgh	43	10:10	11:40	12:50		Tamworth	38	9:50	12:20	13:30	
Napanee Mills	47	10:25	11:55	13:05		Erinsville	41	10:05	12:35	13:45	
Napanee	49	10:40	12:10	13:20		Maribank	45	10:20	12:50	14:00	
Arr Napanee	49	10:55	12:25	13:35		Larkins	51	10:35	13:05	14:15	

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MONEYMORE.

The men of this place started their roadwork to-day, with J. W. Carleton as pathmaster.

Miss Annie Kincaide is visiting friends in Madoc this week.

Mrs. Wm. Kincaide and daughter, Lela, are visiting her sister in Rochester.

Mr. S. Coulter, of Chapman, and Miss Alberta Carleton, of Thomasburg, attended divine service at Moneymore on Sunday last.

Mr. L. Woodcock, of Walkerton, was in this neighborhood this week taking orders for nursery stock for the Brown Bro's. Co.

Mr. Robt. Carleton left on Monday for Kingston as a lay delegate to the Synod.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ERINSVILLE.

Some twenty of Raibun's men are engaged here, hauling the logs and ties out of Beaver Lake.

Thomas Murphy, brought home last week ill, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. J. Marragan, Deseronto, returned home after spending some time with her brother, who is ill.

Miss Nellie Murphy returned home after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. J. Burns, Belleville.

Mrs. T. L. O'Reilly spent Sunday with Miss H. Killoran, Ingle.

Mrs. McMullen, Montreal, is home attending her mother, who is quite ill.

C. Paul and H. McKim spent Sunday at their home in Newburgh.

R. E. Thompson, Tweed, renewed acquaintances here on Sunday.

J. A. Killoran has gone to visit friends in Montreal.

Never Say Die. You may be weak, miserable, nervous, sleepless, your digestion may be poor, and you despair. Never say die, until you have used Ferrozone, the most wonderful blood maker, nerve strengthener and brain invigorator. It tones up the whole system. You can eat anything and digest it if you use Ferrozone. You sleep well. You make food quickly, strength increases daily. In a short time you're well. Try Ferrozone, which you can obtain at W. W. Grange's drug store.

BELL ROCK.

This is a good year for the farmers. Cattle and hogs are selling at high prices; the hay crop is likely to be very heavy, and the pasturage is fine, producing more than an average weight for the cheese factories.

Rev. A. Miller preached his farewell sermon here on the 15th inst.

Rev. Wm. Sanderson preached in the Methodist church here on the 22d inst.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., J. Herbert Amey left for New Ontario, where he has secured a good position.

The many friends of Mr. Everton VanLoven in this vicinity were pleased to see him driving out on Monday.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Richards and daughter, Pearl, of Verona, and Mr. Newton Allen and daughter, of Marlbank, at J. Pomeroy's.

Miss Villard, of Kingston, at A. Perrault's.

Drugging Will Not Cure Catarrh. This loathsome disease is caused by germs that invade the air passages of the head, throat and lungs, and can be cured only by inhaling of medicated air. Stomach medicines, atomizers, snuffs are ineffectual, because they fail to reach the cause of the trouble. Catarrh is a disease because it is inhaled to every part of the

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many suffer from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a box of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It cured and built me up." Mrs. HUGH J. POLER, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparill

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Farmers are doing their road work.

Mr. Schuyler Smith has been making improvements on his house.

A number from here attended a bazaar at Mr. E. Miller's on Wednesday.

Mr. Steward Smith has been improving his house by building verandah to it.

Mr. Andrew Fairfield has recovered after a recent illness.

A few from here attended the Shine Circle held at Mrs. Geo. Clark's on Tuesday evening.

Mr. F. Morrison and sister, Odessa, at Mr. David Smith's on Sunday.

Mrs. E. Laidley is very ill.

Mr. John Clement and wife, of 1 Haven, at Mr. Schuyler Smith's.

Mr. Sherman Wartman, of Fr Road, at Miss Mollie Fairfield's Sunday evening.

Mr. Webster Clement, of Collins F at Miss Alice Bell's on Sunday evening.

Mr. Steward Smith and wife at Elmore Sharpe's, Mill Haven, on Sunday.

Mr. James McMaster, of Kings at Miss Lillie Woodcock's.

Mr. Clement Martin, of Catara at Miss Laura Clement's on Sunday evening.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct call and see our selections of jewelry rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry St.

The Blush.

From the purely artistic point of view the power to blush is one of the most requisite and commendable physical endowments. Old men past blushing; very young children idlers and the lower animals can blush; but it appears that some still on the outskirts of barbarism serve the faculty to an astonishing degree.

The blush is a grace of life, a mark of vitality and of youthfulness. It tokens a great cerebral sensibility, ended by a perfectly sensitive skin. A sort of instinct for personal defence at the slightest attack—a word or mere glance—there is a gush of energy, and not emotion. A heart beats no faster, but a sign from the brain sends a rush of all spare blood to the skin, and, owing to the congestion of the small blood vessels, an extraordinary glow spreads over the face to the tips of the ears, the roots of the hair, to the throat, sometimes even to the top of the bosom.

Darwin saw the back of a young blush and declares that in certain

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Tweed	3	6 30	7 05	7 05
Stoco	3	6 30	7 05	7 05
Larkins	7	6 30	7 05	7 05
Maribank	13	7 10	7 30	7 30
Erinsville	17	7 25	7 45	7 45
Tamworth	24	7 40	8 05	8 05
Wilson	26	8 00	8 25	8 25
Enterprise	28	8 15	8 40	8 40
Mudlake Bridge	31	8 30	8 55	8 55
Moscow	33	8 45	9 10	9 10
Galbraith	35	8 55	9 20	9 20
Yarker	35	9 00	9 25	9 25
Yarker	39	9 10	9 35	9 35
Thomson's Mills	40	9 15	9 40	9 40
Newburgh	41	9 25	9 50	9 50
Napanee Mills	42	9 30	9 55	9 55
Napanee	49	9 55	10 15	10 15
Napanee	49	9 55	10 15	10 15
Deseronto Junction	54	10 10	10 35	10 35
Deseronto	58	10 15	10 40	10 40

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Kingston	0	4 00	4 00	4 00
G. T. R. Junction	2	4 10	4 10	4 10
Glendale	10	4 30	4 30	4 30
Murvale	14	4 45	4 45	4 45
Harrowsmith	19	5 00	5 00	5 00
Sydenham	23	5 10	5 10	5 10
Frontenac	22	5 10	5 10	5 10
Yarker	26	5 35	5 35	5 35
Yarker	26	5 35	5 35	5 35
Camden East	30	5 50	5 50	5 50
Thomson's Mills	31	5 55	5 55	5 55
Newburgh	32	6 00	6 00	6 00
Napanee Mills	34	6 10	6 10	6 10
Napanee	40	6 35	6 35	6 35
Napanee, West End	40	6 35	6 35	6 35
Deseronto Junction	45	6 55	6 55	6 55
Deseronto	49	7 10	7 10	7 10

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager
J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. F. S.
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.
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THE - DOMINION - BANK
 CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000
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 DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
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 FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
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 MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
 Lumber, Doors, Sash,
 Blinds and Mouldings.
 Bee Hives and Sections
 ALWAYS IN STOCK.
 Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	6 45	6 45
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	7 00	7 00
Napanee	9	7 15	7 15	7 15
Napanee	9	7 40	7 40	7 40
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	8 00	8 00
Newburgh	17	8 10	8 10	8 10
Thomson's Mills	18	8 15	8 15	8 15
Camden East	19	8 18	8 18	8 18
Yarker	23	8 30	8 30	8 30
Yarker	23	8 55	8 55	8 55
Galbraith	25	9 00	9 00	9 00
Moscow	27	9 07	9 07	9 07
Mudlake Bridge	32	9 20	9 20	9 20
Wilson	34	9 25	9 25	9 25
Tamworth	38	9 40	9 40	9 40
Erinsville	41	9 55	9 55	9 55
Maribank	45	10 10	10 10	10 10
Larkins	51	10 35	10 35	10 35
Stoco	55	10 50	10 50	10 50
Tweed	58	11 05	11 05	11 05

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	6 45	6 45
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	7 00	7 00
Napanee	9	7 15	7 15	7 15
Napanee	9	7 40	7 40	7 40
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	8 00	8 00
Newburgh	17	8 10	8 10	8 10
Thomson's Mills	18	8 15	8 15	8 15
Camden East	19	8 18	8 18	8 18
Yarker	23	8 30	8 30	8 30
Yarker	23	8 55	8 55	8 55
Frontenac	27	9 00	9 00	9 00
Harrowsmith	30	9 00	9 00	9 00
Sydenham	34	9 05	9 05	9 05
Harrowsmith	34	9 05	9 05	9 05
Murvale	35	9 15	9 15	9 15
Glendale	39	9 25	9 25	9 25
G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	9 45	9 45
Kingston	49	10 00	10 00	10 00

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
 Physician Surgeon, etc.
 Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
 Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER
 Barristers, etc.
 MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
 Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADEN
 Barristers,
 Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
 Office—Grange block,
 Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate
 H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADEN

T. B. GERMAN,
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Wartman Bros.,
 DENTISTS.
 Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
 Office over Doxey's.
 Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
 DENTIST.....
 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
 Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale!
 Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.
S. CASEY DENISON.

VanLoven in this vicinity were pleased to see him driving out on Monday.
 Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Richards and daughter, Pearl, of Verona, and Mr. Newton Allen and daughter, of Marlbank, at J. Pomeroy's.
 Miss Villard, of Kingston, at A. Perrault's.
Drugging Will Not Cure Catarrh.
 This loathsome disease is caused by germs that invade the air passages of the head, throat and lungs, and can be cured only by inhaling of medicated air. Stomach medicines, atomizers, snuffs are ineffectual, because they fail to reach the cause of the trouble. Catarrhozo is successful because it is inhaled to every part of the breathing organs, and has power to kill the germ, heal the inflamed tissues, and prevent droppings in the throat. Catarrhozo treats the more than one thousand square feet of the mucous surface with every breath taken through the inhaler, and affords instant relief. It perfectly cures Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis sold by Druggists. Two months' treatment. Price \$1.00. Small size 25 cts., or by mail from Pulson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

ERNESTTOWN STATION.
 F. Laidley loaded hogs at the station Tuesday.
 Our new postmaster has opened up a grocery in connection with the office.
 Orton Amey has purchased a driving horse from A. E. Amey.
 Edmund Buck has arrived home from Rochester, where he was in the piano business the past year.
 Mrs. C. Kilgannon presented her husband with a fine young son last week.

Ernest Amey left for British Columbia a few days ago, where he was offered a situation on C. P. R. at Cranbrook.
 W. Doyle is in poor health, and under doctor's treatment.
 The beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser presented a festive appearance Friday evening last, when over seventy guests from Napanee, Kingston Newburgh and vicinity were invited in honor of the return of their son, Almon, after an absence of five years in the west. A very enjoyable time was spent.
 Henry Redden is home from Watertown, where he had the misfortune to lose part of one of his fingers by it being caught in some machinery.
 Herbert Redden left for Oswego a few days ago to spend the summer.
 Mrs. Sarah Hogle is visiting friends in Napanee.

Sunday visitors: Mr. and Mrs. O. Amey, Milhaven; Mrs. Burke and daughter, Rochester, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Forward, at W. Amey's; Mr. and Mrs. F. Amey and daughter, at G. Forward's; H. Burnett and family at W. Doyle's; Mr. and Mrs. John Kilgannon at their son-in-law's, F. Van Winkle; Mrs. O. Johnston spent from Saturday till Monday, with friends at Napanee.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
 When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
 When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
 When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
 When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PARROTT'S BAY.
 Rev. Mr. Spence filled the pulpit on Sunday morning in Beulah church.
 Mr. Stephen Fairfield had a barn raising on Monday.
 Mr. Manson Smith met with a bad accident last Thursday. An axle of his milkwagon broke, which caused his horses to run away, spilling all the milk. One of his horses was badly hurt.
 A few of our boys are attending camp at Barriefield.

ended by a perfectly sensitive skin. A sort of instinct for personal def at the slightest attack—a word mere glance—there is a gush of em I say energy, and not emotion. heart beats no faster, but a si from the brain sends a rush of al spare blood to the skin, and, owir the congestion of the small blood sels, an extraordinary glow spr over the face to the tips of the en the roots of the hair, to the th sometimes even to the top of bosom.
 Darwin saw the back of a young blush and declares that in certain circumstances blushing may suffice whole body. It is as though the I were hanging a curtain before the I to assert its right of precedence. Claviere, "The Art of Life."

Killing a Baby.
 When Frank R. Stockton had r ned out his book of Pomon's tra and was about ready to write it, he sided in Philadelphia. He had a l nessed appointment with his dentist old friend, one day, when the fol ing incident, told by himself, occur "While in the chair I got to tal with this friend about my new boo told him I had serious thoughts of ing that baby. He was much inte el. We talked over the advisabil ity doing this, and, while he was not q convinced, he in the main agreed ' me. I had been finished with clasp his hand, went into the v ing room on my way out. This wal room was filled with women.
 "As I passed through the doc heard him call. 'Then you have tively decided to kill that baby?' 'I tively,' I replied.
 "You should have seen the wo stare. It was not until I got well o the hallway that I realized what a mast of course have been thinking

It Leads and Saves
Paine's Celery Compound
DR. PHELPS'
WONDER-WORKING ME
CAL PRESCRIPTION.

Paine's Celery Compound is the w great leading medicine and life savel has no equal for feeding exhausted ne it stands first as a builder of the weak shattered nervous system.
 Paine's Celery Compound has lon proved its power as a banisher of dysp rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney di liver complaint, and as a purifier o blood. Thousands of men and wo tired out, sleepless, nervous, morose despondent, have been given perfect h strength and buoyancy of spirits th the well-advised use of Paine's Celery pound. It has given a new and happ to a vast number of people who once tired of life and suffering.
 If your health is impaired; if yo burdened with any weakening or p malady, use Paine's Celery Compound day; it is specially adapted for you; it will make you well and strong. M Ball, Chatham, Ont., says:
 "I was so seriously ill I was oblig take to my bed, where I laid for months. The doctors here and in To said my trouble was Addison's disea the kidneys, and told me I would walk again. In November I commenc use Paine's Celery Compound. After ing used a number of bottles I was e to attend to business, and felt like a man. I can affirm with confidence Paine's Celery Compound saved my

All Stuffed Up

is the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. It is difficult to be experienced in clear head and throat.

Wonder catarrh causes headache, irritates the taste, smell and hearing, deranges the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

Cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. Was ill for four months with catarrh of head and throat. Had a bad cough raised blood. I had become disfigured when my husband bought a bottle of Dr. Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has built me up." Mrs. HUGH R. West Liscomb, N. S.

Dr. Sarsaparilla

Dr. Sarsaparilla—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Wagoners are doing their road work. Schuyler Smith has been making improvements on his house. Number from here attended a barning at Mr. E. Miller's on Wednesday.

Steward Smith has been improving his house by building a porch to it.

Andrew Fairfield has recovered from a recent illness.

Number from here attended the Sunday Circle held at Mrs. George's on Tuesday evening.

F. Morrison and sister, of New York, at Mr. David Smith's on Sunday evening.

E. Laidley is very ill.

John Clement and wife, of Millington, at Mr. Schuyler Smith's.

Sherman Wartman, of Front Street, at Miss Mollie Fairfield's on Sunday evening.

Webster Clement, of Collins Bay, and Alice Bell's on Sunday evening.

Steward Smith and wife at Mr. E. Sharpe's, Mill Haven, on Sunday.

James McMaster, of Kingston, and Lillie Woodcock's.

Clement Martin, of Catawaqui, and Laura Clement's on Sunday.

of jewelry is now the correct style. See our selections of jewelry and worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

The Blush.

is the purely artistic point of view the power to blush is one of the requisite and commendable of all endowments. Old men are blushing; very young children, and the lower animals cannot blush but it appears that some tribes on the outskirts of barbarism pre-possess the faculty to an astonishing degree.

Blush is a grace of life, a mark of youthfulness. It betokens a great cerebral sensibility secured by a perfectly sensitive skin. By its instinct for personal defense the slightest attack—a word or a glance—there is a gush of energy, energy, and not emotion. The heart beats no faster, but a signal from the brain sends a rush of all the blood to the skin, and, owing to congestion of the small blood vessels an extraordinary glow spreads over the face to the tips of the ears, to the roots of the hair, to the throat, and even to the top of the head.

When a young girl blushes and declares that in certain circumstances

Catching Cod.

Once begun codfishing on the Banks is incessant, and when the fishing is good the men rarely ever sleep. Awakened at 2 a. m. to fill their bait "kicks," or tubs, they start at daybreak to lift these trawls and remove the overnight catch, rebaiting the hooks again. There are about 8,000 hooks to handle, and this often occupies until eventide, when the boats row back. After unloading the deck is piled high with the glittering mass of fish. To eviscerate this and stow it in the hold keeps them until midnight, when they snatch an hour or two of sleep.

Some can go without sleep for a week. Others will rub wet tobacco in their eyes so that the pain may keep them wakeful a few hours longer. Others again will work till they drop from sheer exhaustion and sleep as they lie until aroused by comrades. A Chinese torture is to keep men without sleep, and "banking" does this to an extent to satisfy even the most exacting Celestial. The men sleep in their underclothing. When above decks, they can never leave off their oilskins, for on the banks it is rarely fine. Mist and muck prevail, and the rigging and sails drip water always.

A Clerical Pun.

On one occasion at Athy, where Canon Staveland, the English divine, was then stationed, he was visited by the archbishop, whom he induced to visit a new coffee house which had just been opened in the interests of temperance. Naturally the distinguished guest was served with a sample cup of coffee. He tasted it, while Canon Bagot and the manager waited in complacent expectancy of commendation.

They were disappointed. The cup was hastily set aside by the bishop, who ejaculated, with prolonged and unmistakable emphasis:

"A-bom-in-able!"

Then the manager suddenly remembered. "Oh, your grace," he explained, "a box of matches fell into the coffee tank this morning, and I did not think it right to waste all the contents of it."

"If your grace will come again," promised Canon Bagot, interposing quickly. "I faithfully promise you a matchless cup of coffee."

The Ingredients of Fireworks.

The chief constituents of all fireworks are gunpowder and its ingredients. Iron and steel filings and cast iron borings, free from rust, are used to increase the brightness of the display and produce the Chinese fire. When the rocket explodes up in the air, the bright and varicolored sparks are produced by these filings as they ignite in the oxygen.

Copper filings and copper salts are used to produce greenish tints. A fine blue is made with zinc filings. A light greenish tint with much smoke is made out of sulphuretted of antimony. Amber, resin and common salt protected from dampness produce a yellow fire. Salts of strontia make a red light. A green light is also made by the salts of barium.

Deserted at the End.

William the Conqueror was a man of very gross habit of body and at the siege of Mantes was hurt by the rearing of his horse, the pommel of the saddle striking the king in the abdomen and causing injuries from which he died in a few days. Before his death he was deserted by all his attendants, who stole and carried off even the coverings of the bed on which he lay. The body remained on the floor of the room in which the king died for

wit, and Connop Thirlwall, the grave historian, sat there side by side, and had Buffalo Bill burst upon the town in those days Mr. McCabe thinks he, too, would undoubtedly have rubbed elbows in Milnes' hospitable menagerie with Tom Macaulay and Aubrey de Vere.

What a Widow Is.

It was a Sunday school class, and the teacher believed in asking questions to see how clearly the scholars understood their lessons. The widow of Ham was the subject, and the teacher thought she would be quickly answered when she asked, "What is a widow?" There was a silence until she nodded to the small boy at her left and said, "You know what a widow is, don't you?" for she knew the boy's mother was one.

"Yes'm," he answered; "it's a lady what takes in washing."

Enlightening the Minister.

"We are going to have pie for dinner," said Bobby to the minister.

"Indeed!" laughed the clergyman, amused at the little boy's artlessness. "And what kind of pie, Bobby?"

"It's a new kind. Ma was talking this morning about pa bringing you to dinner so often, and pa said he didn't care what she thought, and ma said she'd make him eat humble pie before the day was over, and I suppose we're going to have it for dinner."

Light, For All Its Weight.

"I thought all the toasts tonight were to be of a light and amusing nature?"

"They are."

"But you have Blinks down for a topic that is decidedly heavy and serious."

"Of course. If there is anything funnier than Blinks trying to tackle a great principle that he doesn't fully understand I don't know what it is."

Ostrich Plumes.

All the black and white plumes come from the male ostrich, the gray from the female. The feathers are not plucked out, as you might imagine, but are clipped off with a sharp knife, leaving the end of the quill in the flesh, where it remains for two or three months, until it "dies," when it is pulled out with forceps.

His Lucrative Business.

"Wanted—For a lucrative business, a partner who must be a practical locksmith." This advertisement appeared in a Budapest paper recently. The advertiser is now in jail, the police having discovered that the lucrative business referred to was burglary.

Smart Child.

"You never saw my hands as dirty as yours," said a mother to her little girl.

"No, but grandmother did," was the reply.—Motherhood.

Precedent.

A clever answer in court was that given to Chief Justice Coleridge years ago, when he was defending a lady who had become a Sister of Mercy and was expelled from the convent for refusing to obey the rules.

She had brought an action for expulsion and libel. In the course of the trial Coleridge assumed that breaches of discipline are trivial, contemptible and should never be noticed.

"What has Miss Sawin done?" he asked Mrs. Kennedy, a mistress of novices.

"Well," said the lady, "she has, for

FOR FREE ADVICE

Every Woman Should Write Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium.



Mrs. C. L. Byron.

Mrs. C. L. Byron, of 546 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill., is President of the Chicago German Woman's Club. She has the following to say of Peruna, the great catarrh remedy, which relieved her of a serious case of catarrh of the bladder:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"*I was cured of a very severe case of bladder trouble which the doctors did not know how to reach. I had severe headache and dragging pains with it, but before the second bottle was used I felt much relieved, and after having used the fifth bottle life looked different to me. This was nearly a year ago, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble. I cannot praise Peruna too highly.*"—MRS. C. L. BYRON.

Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

to pronounce the name of a place as the residents of that place do, says a writer. Hence we should speak of St. Louis as though it were written "St. Lewis," not "St. Looee." All good Missourians say "St. Lewis." It is a little difficult to put down in black and white the local pronunciation of New Orleans, but it is something like this, "New Awl-yins," with the strong accent on the "Awl."

An Appropriate Text.

A preacher in an eastern city was a little fellow, so little that a box had to be hastily brought from the cellar for him to stand on. The services proceeded safely until the sermon, when he mounted the box and announced his text, "A little while ye shall see me, and a little while and ye shall not see me." At this point the box broke, and the prophecy was verified amid the smothered laughter of the congregation.

The First Skirmish.

Newlywed (after the first cloud has passed)—Kitty, you must not feel unhappy. Why is not opinion never to

is a great cerebral sensibility secured by a perfectly sensitive skin. By rt of instinct for personal defense he slightest attack—a word or a glance—there is a gush of energy, y energy, and not emotion. The t beats no faster, but a signal the brain sends a rush of all the e blood to the skin, and, owing to congestion of the small blood ves- an extraordinary glow spreads the face to the tips of the ear, to roots of the hair, to the throat, times even to the top of the m. rwin saw the back of a young girl and declares that in certain c- stances blushing may suffuse the e body. It is as though the mind hanging a curtain before the body sort its right of precedence.—Lut here, "The Art of Life."

Killing a Baby.

en Frank R. Stockton had plan- out his book of Pomona's travels was about ready to write it, he re l in Philadelphia. He had a busi- appointment with his dentist, a friend, one day, when the follow- incident, told by himself, occurred 'ille in the chair I got to talking this friend about my new book. him I had serious thoughts of kil- hat baby. He was much interest- We talked over the advisability of this, and, while he was not quite- ing, he in the main agreed with I had been finished with and ing his hand, went into the wait- oom on my way out. This waiting was filled with women. s I passed through the door I l him call. Then you have pos- y decided to kill that baby? "Posi- c," I replied. on should have seen the women It was not until I got well out in allyway that I realized what they of course have been thinking."

t Leads and Saves.

aine's Celery Compound

DR. PHELPS' UNDER-WORKING MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION.

ine's Celery Compound is the world's leading medicine and life saver. It o equal for feeding exhausted nerves; nds first as a builder of the weak and ered nervous system. ine's Celery Compound has long agd its power as a banisher of dyspepsia, natism, neuralgia, kidney disease, complaint, and as a purifier of the . Thousands of men and women, out, sleepless, nervous, morose and ndent, have been given perfect health, gth and buoyancy of spirits through ell-advised use of Paine's Celery Com- i. It has given a new and happy life set number of people who once were of life and suffering. your health is impaired; if you are ned with any weakening or painful dy, use Paine's Celery Compound to- it is specially adapted for your case; I make you well and strong. Mr. H. Chatham, Ont., says: was so seriously ill I was obliged to to my bed, where I laid for four hs. The doctors here and in Toronto my trouble was Addison's disease of idneys, and told me I would never again. In November I commenced to 'aine's Celery Compound. After hav- sed a number of bottles I was enable tend to business, and felt like a new I can affirm with confidence that 's Celery Compound saved my life."

umpness produce a yellow fire. Sails of strontia make a red light. A green light is also made by the salts of bari- um.

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William the Conqueror was a man of very gross habit of body and at the siege of Mantes was hurt by the rearing of his horse, the pommel of the saddle striking the king in the abdo- men and causing injuries from which he died in a few days. Before his death he was deserted by all his at- tendants, who stole and carried off even the coverings of the bed on which he lay. The body remained on the floor of the room in which the king died for two days before it was buried by char- itable monks from a neighboring mon- astery.

Typographical Errors.

American authors, no less than Eng- lish, sometimes suffer for the sins of the printer. A line of Mr. Aldrich's which originally read "A potent medi- cine for gods and men" was misprinted "A patent medicine," etc. And Mr. Al- drich's equanimity was upset on an- other occasion because in a serious mood he wrote in one of his poems "Now the old wounds break out afresh" and was horrified to read that he had said "Now the old woman breaks out afresh."

Replanting the Seeds.

Nubbins (shouting across the garden fence to his next door neighbor)—Hi, there! What are you burying in that hole?

Neighbor—Oh, I'm just replanting some of my garden seeds.

Nubbins—Garden seeds, eh! Looks to me very much like one of my hens.

Neighbor—That's all right. The seeds are inside her.

A King's Miserable End.

Louis XI., after having by open mur- der or secret assassination rid himself of the most powerful nobility of France, died in miserable fear, begging his phy- sician to do something for him. During his last days he sent for St. Francis of Paula and offered him untold riches to intercede with heaven for a further lease of life.

She Paid.

"Dollar en a half for a marriage li- cense!" exclaimed the colored appli- cant. Then, turning to the bride to be, "Lindy, does you think I is wuth it?" "Well," was the reply, "hit do come mighty high, but I reckon I'll batter pay it, 'long ez I done come beah wid you!"

Thanks to the Apple, She's Clothed. Tess—I detest apples, don't you? Jess—Oh, no. Every time I put on a nice new gown I'm thankful that there was an apple for Eve to eat.

More Work Than Play.

"Does she play whist?" "No. She makes the worst work of it you ever saw."

Milnes' Hospitable Menagerie.

W. Gordon McCabe says that when Monckton Milnes, the poet, aspired to grasp the social literary scepter falling from the withered hands of Rogers he gathered around his breakfast table in Pall Mall men of the most diverse personalities, creeds and tastes. In fact, the chief requirement for securing an invitation to these breakfasts, which soon became the talk of London, seems to have been that the guest must be a lion of some sort. Men of such pro- nounced differences as Count d'Orsay, the elegant dandy; the rugged Thomas Carlyle, Sydney Smith, the brilliant

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A clever answer in court was that given to Chief Justice Coleridge years ago, when he was defending a lady who had become a Sister of Mercy and was expelled from the convent for refusing to obey the rules.

She had brought an action for expul- sion and libel. In the course of the trial Coleridge assumed that breaches of discipline are trivial, contemptible and should never be noticed.

"What has Miss Sawin done?" he asked Mrs. Kennedy, a mistress of novices.

"Well," said the lady, "she has, for example, eaten strawberries."

"Eaten strawberries? What harm is there in that?"

"It was forbidden, sir," said Mrs. Kennedy.

"But, Mrs. Kennedy, what trouble was likely to come from eating straw- berries?"

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Kennedy, "you might as well ask what trouble was likely to come from eating an apple, and yet we know what trouble did come from it."

That closed the discussion.

Too Much For the Sheriff.

An Irish widow with a quick wit one day received a call from a sheriff who had a writ to serve on her. According to the story, the widow saved the day by some rapid fire courting which took the sheriff by surprise when he called at her house and began in formal fash- ion:

"Madam, I have an attachment for you."

"My dear sir," she said, blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated."

"You don't understand me. You must proceed to court," said the sheriff.

"Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I prefer to let you do the courting your- self. Men are much better at that than women."

"Mrs. Phelan, this is no time for fool- ing. The justice is waiting."

"The justice waiting! Well, then, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and besides I'd prefer a priest to do it."

A Useful Woman.

"Blennerhasset," said Mrs. Bliggins as he was about to start down town, "can you let me have a little money to run the house with today?"

"You can have just 50 cents," he growled, flinging the coin at her and slamming the door behind him as he went out.

"By the way, Bliggins," said a friend who dropped into his place of business an hour or two later, "will you go my security on a note for \$500?"

"Shortleigh," replied Bliggins, "it is an inflexible rule in my family that I must never do anything of that kind without consulting my wife."

A Summer Without Nights.

To the summer visitor in Sweden there is nothing more striking than the almost total absence of night. At Stock- holm, the Swedish capital, the sun goes down a few minutes before 10 o'clock and rises again four hours later during a greater part of the month of June. But the four hours the sun lies hidden in the frozen north are not hours of darkness. The refraction of his rays as he passes around the north pole makes midnight as light as a cloudy midday and enables one to read the finest print without artificial light at any time during the "night."

The Names of Two Cities.

On the principle of "In Rome do as the Romans do" I think it a safe rule

A preacher in an eastern city was a little fellow, so little that a box had to be hastily brought from the cellar for him to stand on. The services pro- ceeded safely until the sermon, when he mounted the box and announced his text, "A little while ye shall see me, and a little while and ye shall not see me." At this point the box broke, and the prophecy was verified amid the smothered laughter of the congrega- tion.

The First Skirmish.

Newlywed (after the first cloud has passed)—Kitty, you must not feel un- happy. Why, is my opinion never to count for anything?

Kitty (after thinking it over)—Sure- ly, sometimes, when we have the same opinion, yours will count, and when we differ mine will.

His Speech.

"I wonder what he meant," said the man who had been trying to make a speech.

"What he said, very likely," some one suggested.

"Yes, I know, but he said my flow of words was continuous without conti- nuity."

Hooligan's Birthday.

"Yes," said Hooligan as he stuck his piece of pipe between his lips and rolled some tobacco in his hands, "it's wonderful how time flies. Yisterday Oi was only fifty-wan, an' today Oi'm fifty-too. Get a match, Dougherty?"

Toadstools are often mistaken for mushrooms, and gall is sometimes mis- taken for genius.

The minutes saved by hurry are as useless as the pennies saved by parsimon- y.—C. B. Newcomb.

Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for some and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old P. pers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS. — Mr. Trelawney, a scholarly recluse, marries his housekeeper's niece. Their daughter, Dorcas, grows to be a girl of considerable refinement. Frank Harcourt, of good family, who knew her as a child, meets her and is fascinated with her.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Upper Pool was the largest of a series of shallow ponds that lay a mile or two out of Shepton. It was the place always used for skating, when skating anywhere at all was possible, and as the ice was strong enough to bear on this Monday morning, and it was the last ice of the season, the pool was soon fairly full of people, and the winter sun shone all day upon a lively scene.

The Warburton girls were very handsome, and they skated well enough to keep many eyes upon them. "I wish I had Dorcas here," Frank thought often to himself as he skimmed the ice by Maud's side; but, as he had not Dorcas, he satisfied himself fairly well with the companion that had fallen to his share, and the day would have been a very pleasant one to him if, when it was about half spent, he had not suddenly come upon a sight that drove the color in an instant impetuously to his face, and the demon of jealousy to his heart — the sight of Dorcas Trelawney near the edge of the pond, with a man whom he did not know kneeling before her and buckling on her skates.

He gave a start that almost made him lose his balance. Maud was saying something to him, and what she said conveyed no more meaning to him than if she had been a fly buzzing in his ear. For two or three moments his whole soul was absorbed in the contemplation of Dorcas, and the figure at her feet. And then he and his companion glided past the place where she was, and in a few seconds she had passed out of his sight.

He made an excuse as soon as he could for coming off the ice. He was too unreasonably upset to care to go on skating. He wanted to stand somewhere where he could watch Dorcas, and nurse his jealousy at his ease.

"Are you going to leave off? Are you tired?" Maud said, rather surprised at his movement.

"No — I only want to look on a little," he answered curtly; and then they stood for a few moments side by side.

What did it signify to him who Dorcas skated with? He told himself that it did not signify a straw, and turned vigorously away, but half savagely too, to the task of attending upon Maud. It was not that he was angry with Dorcas. He was only angry with fate, and fiercely jealous of the man who was in the place in which he wanted to be. He passed the girl once and bowed to her with an expression that filled her with amazement. Her lips had broken into a smile at sight of him (she could not but smile at sight of him, even though he was with Maud Warburton), but the solemn lugubriousness of his countenance checked that sign of pleasure almost in its birth. "Does he not want to seem as if he was glad to see me?" Dorcas thought; and then the color flushed to her face. Was he ashamed of knowing her and being seen to bow to her before these people? she

not even look at her. If it had been possible he would have thrown Maud off and gone to her; but how could he throw Maud off?

Dorcas looked at her watch; it was past one o'clock.

"I think I ought to be going home," she said.

She was tired of it all; there was a bitter taste in her mouth. The elder woman did not notice that the girl was out of spirits. Dorcas talked as she walked home much as she usually did, even a more acute observer than the vicar's wife might have failed to perceive that anything was amiss.

"He's a fine looking man — don't you think so, Dorcas? — that young Harcourt, I mean," Mrs. Penrose said once; "but there's always something arrogant about these Harcourts to my mind. I remember the father — dear me, he was a man I disliked; and Mrs. Harcourt, though she's very soft and pleasant in manner, they say that at heart she's as hard and proud a woman as ever lived, and that her son has to give way to her in everything. You saw her at church on Sunday — did you not, my dear? A very ladylike woman, isn't she?"

"Yes, I saw her, and I thought her very lovely," Dorcas said.

"She was a Miss Cholmondeley. The Cholmondeleys are all people of good family, I believe."

"Are they? Oh, yes, I suppose so," Dorcas replied.

These people with their family pride and their pure blood — what had she to do with them? she almost angrily thought. She felt as if that pleasant hour yesterday with Frank had gone such a long long way off — as if she should never see any more like it again.

Had Frank not known yesterday about her mother? she all at once asked herself, when she had parted from Mrs. Penrose. Had he been ignorant of her story yesterday, and then had somebody at Woodlands told it to him since, and was this what had changed him so much to her?

The thought occurred to her suddenly — a new thought, making everything clear. Yes, she saw it now; he had never heard the story before, and last night some one had told it to him, and now he was ashamed of seeming to be intimate with her. "I ought to have remembered sooner; I ought to have suspected that he might not know," she said to herself. And then she added quickly, "Well, it does not matter — at least, not much. It is only a little thing to bear." But yet, though she said it was only a little thing to bear, her heart swelled, and her eyes filled with bitter tears.

It had been very nice upon the ice, she said to her mother; oh, yes, very nice, and she had seen a great many people. Was Frank Harcourt there? Yes, Mr. Harcourt was there with the Warburtons. She had not spoken to him, but he was skating a great deal. It had been a very pretty scene. The day was so fine, and everything had looked so bright and gay, Dorcas said.

How could she help hiding the wound that had been given her? She was ashamed because she had been wounded; she was angry with herself because the pain she felt was so sharp. "I would not have turned away from him for such a cause, his mother might have been a beggar out of the street and it

parties proves nothing," said Mrs. Harcourt in her quiet way. "It certainly, at any rate, does not justify such a marriage as Mr. Trelawney's."

"I am not attempting to justify it, mother."

"You are attempting to make light of it, my dear boy."

"Some of us may well try to do that, I think, when so many are on the other side."

And then there was an abrupt silence, and after a few moments Mrs. Harcourt began placidly to talk about some other subject; but Frank was angry, and everybody in the room was quite aware that he was angry, and, with the exception of Mr. Warburton, who was extremely indifferent to the condition of the young man's temper, made each one her own private comments on that fact.

(To Be Continued.)

ALMOST HUMAN.

An Officer Saved by His Faithful Horse.

A graphic story is told by Surgeon-Captain Grey, one of the officers who served in Rhodesia. In the attack on Mashangombi's, the horses began to drop, and soon thirteen lay on the ground, and it looked as if the men would all be killed. Evidently Captain Turner thought so, for he virtually gave the order, "Sauve qui peut," telling every man to fight the best he could for his own hand. But, though the horses continued to fall, the men escaped. Dr. Grey, to use his own words, "led towards the way out under a raking fire at a gallop, and was closely followed by the troop. Very soon, however, I fell from the saddle, struck with a bullet from an elephant gun about 500 yards off. The bullet struck me on the top of the thigh, smashing the socket of the thigh bone, breaking a vein and otherwise wounding me. My horse was carried on at full speed with the rear-guard, which rushed at desperate speed to clear the pocket-like entrance of the drift, where the natives were rallying in the hope of killing us. As I lay on the grass, bleeding profusely, I looked up and saw two natives aiming at me at a distance of about 40 feet. At the same moment I saw my horse come thundering back from the drift. It suddenly stopped and came and stood over comprehend unless a radical change my prostrate body, covering me from the firing and at the same time making a peculiar noise through its nostrils. I thought it had been wounded, and that, in the pain, noise and confusion, it had gone mad. This notion, however, was soon dispelled, for it continued standing over me in a kneeling posture, and I could see that the faithful animal had come back to protect me. I may remark here that this horse, which I myself selected, I made a pet of. The assegais from the approaching natives were now beginning to fly around me, and, thinking if I could reach my horse's back, I should be shot which was preferable to being assailed, I seized the reins, put my right foot in the stirrup, and made a supreme effort to mount. And I was successful, but how I did it I do not know, for my left side was entirely paralyzed. On finding myself in the saddle, I called, 'Go!' to my horse, which darted like an arrow towards the exit from the drift."

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Daylight and truth meet us with clear dawn.—Milton.

True obedience neither procrastinates nor questions.—Luther.

We get out of nature what we carry to her.—Katherine Hager.

The education of the will is the

ON THE FARM.

OUR FARM.

'Mid smiling hills of richest green,
Where silver streamlets rush be-
tween,

A valley fair holds wondrous charm
The acres of our fertile farm;
'Tis here we delve from sun to sun
And here each longed-for prize is won,—

The luscious fruit, the golden grain
For hours of toil are precious gain
The flocks that claim our tender care,

With us the golden moments share
And mute affection still bestow
On those whose every tone they know.

The skies are wondrous blue above
This happy spot, the farm we love

CARING FOR THE HERD.

A practical swine breeder writes some of his experiences in managing a herd:

We believe many of the hog's ailments are due to the method of handling and the way in which he is kept. Apparently the hog is of a strong constitution, and at the same time he will encounter some disease when one thinks he is giving him his best attention. The highly-bred hog of to-day cannot undergo the treatment like the hog of years ago. They can't eat and drink everything, sleep everywhere and grow fat. To be successful and have thrifty healthy hogs they must be cared for similar to that of a human being. Their health depends largely, or we might say wholly upon the feed, water, exercise and shelter that is provided for them. Our experience is that when we feed regularly a ration that is nutritious to all the organs, with plenty of salt and ashes, where they can have access to it; and plenty of good fresh water to drink, and good, clean comfortable shelter, free from dust from storm and winter; with plenty of cool shade and grass for summer, it is all that any hog raiser needs to meet with success in his herd.

Some feed too much of one kind of grain, which makes the hog strong in one respect and weak in some other. The object is to have the system as near uniform as possible. Don't allow the troughs to become dirty and filthy, nor the floors or ground round them to become sour and foul. Aim to keep the pen clean and sweet; then, a little air slacked lime sprinkled around them will keep them in good shape.

Salt and ashes mixed together half and half, avoids constipation and is a tonic to the system, which is all that is needed as a drug. It is not necessary to keep feeding the herd a preventive against disease, for such remedies act upon the whole hog and open the pores, irritate and inflame the organs which afford victim for most any neighboring disease.

KILLING WEEDS.

The best way to kill weeds is to dig them up with a hoe. In the case of quack grass it is safe also to put the weed in a blazing fire after it is dug.

Many men have worried their heads over the invention of a chemical weed killer. If one could take some agreeable medicine for weeds as he does for ague or that spring feeling, it would be a great relief from hoeing and plowing.

The botanist of the Vermont Experiment Station, who is an expert in such matters, says this sort of

that he was angry with Dorcas. He was only angry with fate, and fiercely jealous of the man who was in the place in which he wanted to be. He passed the girl once and bowed to her with an expression that filled her with amazement. Her lips had broken into a smile at sight of him (she could not but smile at sight of him, even though he was with Maud Warburton), but the solemn lugubriousness of his countenance checked that sign of pleasure almost in its birth. "Does he not want to seem as if he was glad to see me?" Dorcas thought; and then the color flushed to her face. Was he ashamed of knowing her and being seen to bow to her before these people? she began to ask herself.

She tried to keep out of his way after that, and it seemed to her as if he too tried to keep out of hers. Perhaps a couple of hours ago, when, meeting Mrs. Penrose and her son, the vicar's wife had good-naturedly asked her if she would not let James get her skates and come with them to the pond, Dorcas had accepted that invitation with a little half-conscious hope at her heart that she might meet Frank Harcourt on the skating ground. He would be there, probably, she thought, and if he were there he would be sure to come to her; he would be pleased to see her; could she doubt that? She felt as if she did not doubt it in the least; she knew he would be glad; and so, when she saw him first, the bright young face had broken into the smile — which received in the next moment such a wintry check.

"I think I am rather tired. I think I won't skate any more," she said quietly to James Penrose present. She had enjoyed the exercise so much at first; she had told Mrs. Penrose it was so delightful that she should like to skate for hours, the sudden collapse in her energies puzzled the young man a little, probably.

"I am afraid you find it more tiring than you thought you would?" he inquired.

"Oh, one is out of practice a little; that is all," she said.

She joined his mother, and let him take off her skates.

"I should like to stay a little longer and look at them. You don't mind walking about a little, do you, Dorcas?" Mrs. Penrose said.

I am afraid it was not at Mr. Penrose's performances that Dorcas was gazing much; she was looking at quite another part of the pond; her eyes were following two other figures — rather wistfully. "Of course he cannot leave Miss Warburton to come to me," she said to herself; but yet she felt strangely deserted and lonely. Was it not only yesterday he told her how little he cared to be with Maud, and yet now he seemed so engrossed with her that he had not one look or word to give to — his old playfellow?

She concealed her disappointment as well as she could, and talked to Mrs. Penrose. She was a little angry, but she told herself she had no cause to be angry; she was a little unhappy, but she would not allow that she was vexed.

"Do you see how inseparable Mr. Harcourt and Maud Warburton are? I wonder if there is going to be anything between them!" Mrs. Penrose said.

"Perhaps there is," Dorcas answered rather wearily.

The pair of skaters had come near them as she spoke.

"There is Mrs. Penrose," the young man was saying.

"Yes — have you not seen her before? I have seen her a dozen times," Maud answered.

"Let us go back and speak to her, then."

But Maud objected.

"I can't when Miss Trelawney is with her," she said.

And then Frank bit his lip; and as he passed Dorcas this time he did

she said to her mother; oh, yes, very nice, and she had seen a great many people. Was Frank Harcourt there? Yes, Mr. Harcourt was there with the Warburtons. She had not spoken to him, but he was skating a great deal. It had been a very pretty scene. The day was so fine, and everything had looked so bright and gay, Dorcas said.

How could she help hiding the wound that had been given her? She was ashamed because she had been wounded; she was angry with herself because the pain she felt was so sharp. "I would not have turned away from him for such a cause; his mother might have been a beggar out of the street and it would have made no difference," she said to herself passionately once but this was the only bitter speech she made. Once, when Letty was sitting at work, she went up to her, and suddenly, without any apparent reason, put her cheek softly to hers, and when Letty looked up inquiringly at this caress, Dorcas only began to say something that to the other seemed quite irrelevant — about long ago, when she was a little child — "a bad little child, who didn't love you, mother," she said — and kissed her, half laughing, but with her eyes a little wet.

Frank Harcourt was not very contented or in a very happy humor when the Warburton party drove home in the afternoon to Woodlands. The girls were pleased with their morning's entertainment, and were talking gayly, but Frank was angry with them and himself and all the world, and would not talk. He had almost voluntarily kept himself apart from Dorcas, but now it unreasonably seemed to him that it was wholly Maud's fault that he had been kept apart from her. He had meant at least to speak one word to her before she went away, and she had gone away when he had not seen her departure, and so even that word had not been spoken.

"I think your Miss Trelawney is rather dowdy, Frank; she wants style, she always puts me in mind of a Quaker," Miss Warburton said, as they sat at lunch; and then all began to talk of Dorcas, and to criticize her, till Frank's ears burnt. She was pretty — yes, the girls allowed she was certainly pretty, in a way, only — "It may be fancy, but I always feel certain, for my own part, that I should know there was something peculiar about her," Miss Warburton declared. "You see it in her manner; and of course it is natural. It would be very strange if she did not feel her unfortunate position, poor girl!"

"I really cannot see why her position need disturb her," exclaimed Frank, hotly; but of course, as soon as he said this, all the others were down upon him, and he had to defend his assertion as he best could. "Well, why should you try to magnify a small evil into a great one?" he said boldly. "Let it be allowed that her father did a foolish thing; he married out of his class — that is the long and the short of it. But Mrs. Trelawney is neither a vulgar woman nor a bad woman, and if you suppose that Dorcas is ashamed of her, you have made an utter mistake."

"And so we are all to marry whom we like in future, and live as if we were in heaven, without respect of persons? Hear, hear!" said Miss Warburton, with a cynical sneer.

And then two or three of the others laughed, and Frank felt the color rising to his face.

"I don't think there is much immediate fear of our coming to live as if we were in heaven, sir, whether we choose our wives above our own rank or below it," he answered quickly.

"Possibly not, Frank — only a re-

seized the reins, put my right foot in the stirrup, and made a supreme effort to mount. And I was successful, but how I did it I do not know, for my left side was entirely paralyzed. On finding myself in the saddle, I called, 'Go!' to my horse, which darted like an arrow towards the exit from the drift."

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The education of the will is the object of our existence.—Emerson.

The best way of recognizing a benefit is never to forget it.—Barthelmy.

Age without cheerfulness is like a Lapland winter without the sun.—Colton.

Candor looks with equal fairness at both sides of a subject.—Noah Webster.

A man cannot live a broad life if he runs only in one groove.—J. S. White.

Fools learn nothing from wise men but wise men learn much from fools.—Lavater.

Some men will learn more in a country stage-ride than others in a tour of Europe.—Johnson.

RELICS OF THE VIKINGS.

An interesting discovery is reported from Norway, bearing upon both Norse and Anglo-Saxon history. Three hundred feet from the seashore on the coast of North Fjord there has been dug up from a hillock remnants of a burned ship, and the bones of a female skeleton and of a horse, with a weapon and parts of armor, and objects of adornment. The style of them all indicates that they belong to a later period than the iron age, when the Viking raids were chiefly directed toward the west of England and Ireland. Thus it is once more proved that in the Viking epoch women lived as warriors, and that it was the custom for the Norse vikings to burn the corpse of a prominent warrior on his ship.

COSTLY OPERA GLASSES.

Queen Alexandra owns one of the most costly pair of opera glasses in the world, made specially for her in Vienna. The barrels are of platinum and set with diamonds, sapphires and rubies. Various estimates have been made as to its probable worth. An expert in such matters fixes the value of the lorgnette at \$25,000. It will, however, never come into the market — if it did it would certainly fetch far more than its mere intrinsic value.

HE LIKED CHEAP CIGARS.

"I believe Higginside smokes the vilest cigars on earth. When he drops in at my office I always give him a good cigar to keep him from lighting one of his own."

"Drops in every day, doesn't he?"

"Generally."

"I thought so. I know Higginside. He is a fellow of a great deal of thrift and ingenuity."

REMARKABLE REFECTION.

A Polish wedding party of a hundred guests consumed the following: One cow, eight calves, six pigs, sixty turkeys, a hundred and thirty chickens, and three hundred and ninety-five pounds of black bread; thirty barrels of beer, ten of brandy, fifty bottles of vodka, and a hundred and thirty-five bottles of red wine.

Ink-stains are best removed by lemon juice. Ordinary soap strengthens ink stains.

victim, for most any neighboring ease.

KILLING WEEDS.

The best way to kill weeds is dig them up with a hoe. In case of quack grass it is safe to put the weed in a blazing after it is dug.

Many men have worried their heads over the invention of a cheap weed killer. If one could get some agreeable medicine for weeds as he does for ague or that sprouting feeling, it would be a great relief from hoeing and plowing.

The botanist of the Vermont Experiment Station, who is an expert in such matters, says this sort of medicine will work in some cases. Gravel walks, drives and terraces, for instance, can be kept free from weeds by the use of certain chemicals. The trials made at the Vermont station have included salt, pepper, sulphate, potassium sulphide, kerosene, carbolic acid and sulphuric acid.

The arsenical compounds tested were as follows, named in the order of their merit: Henderson's weed destroyer, arseniate of soda, Smith's weed killer, arsenical mixture. In choosing between these, cost, effectiveness and convenience are to be considered. The cost is as follows, using eight pounds to the square rod: Henderson's weed destroyer, 40 cents; the square rod; arseniate of soda, 11 cents a square rod; arsenical mixture, 81 cents a square rod.

The arseniate of soda seems to be best for general use, especially where the expense is considered. For killing weeds in lawns or similar places where it is desired that useful plants shall occupy the treated soil as soon as possible thereafter, crude carbolic acid is the most generally useful chemical, since it is prompt in its action, and does not permanently poison the soil. Sulphuric acid comes next, but it is less penetrating. Its only advantage as compared with carbolic acid is that it is not malodorous. Common salt is inferior to any of the above chemicals for miscellaneous weed killing.

DAIRY NOTES.

Who has not heard of June butter, the best of all the year's? Well, makes it so? Perfect food — sweet, fresh, abundant pastures.

This fact should convince every farmer that it takes perfect food to make perfect butter.

It is what the cows eat that makes the quality. They must have something good to make it out of.

Provide perfect food the year round.

When the June pastures begin to fail bring on the soiling crops. They must be ready as soon as the old pastures fail.

Then the ensilage, clover hay, a variety of roots which will keep until the June pastures come again.

All that is necessary is to put your thinking cap and look ahead and be ready for every season. It pays and is easier than stumping along behind the procession.

Be sure that the drinking place for the pasture is clean.

Drinking from a foul, stagnant pool is ruinous.

Dairymen have all these things under their own control, and if their milk is of poor quality and brings a low price they are simply suffering for their own stupidity.

The coming successful dairy must raise a lot of fodder corn. Not the watery, washy corn grown thickly, but well-matured, dry corn in drills, with one kernel every ten or twelve inches. The stalk will have an ear on it from twelve to twenty tons can be grown on an acre.

ON THE FARM.

OUR FARM.

d smiling hills of richest green,
are silver streamlets rush be-
tween,
valley fair holds wondrous charm
acres of our fertile farm;
here we delve from sun to sun,
and here each longed-for prize is won,—
luscious fruit, the golden grain,
hours of toil are precious gain;
flocks that claim our tender
care,
as the golden moments share,
and mute affection still bestow
those whose every tone they
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in such matters, says this sort of

Don't neglect to plant lots of
sweet corn. It is a delicious addi-
tion to the table and also valuable
for every farm animal.

WARBLES IN CATTLE.

The application of any disinfecting
remedy in vasoline or grease or in
emulsion will kill the warbles in
cattle and prevent most of the great
damage to the hides. The high
price of hides now makes this
more imperative than ever before,
and besides the injury to the hide
there is perceptible loss in flesh
which might readily be prevented.
A cattle breeder writes in the En-
glish Live Stock Journal: The im-
portance of the subject is a good
reason for my again troubling you
with a letter asking owners of cat-
tle to squeeze the warbles out of the
backs and kill them. If allowed to
fall from cattle, after awhile they
turn to a fly and again attack
them. Damage to the hides amounts
to thousands of pounds yearly, be-
sides the suffering caused to the
cattle, which are often seen gallop-
ing madly about when the fly is
piercing into them.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Chances of Being Struck by Light-
ning Very Slender.

How unreasoning the fear of light-
ning felt by so many timid people
is may be seen by a compilation of
statistics. The figures, which have
been gathered during the past de-
cade relative to the deaths by light-
ning in the United States, are cer-
tainly of considerable interest. The
old question used to be how to pro-
tect buildings against lightning—
lightning rods or none, solid rods
or hollow rods—and on the latter
point men like Faraday and Sir
William Snow Harris took opposite
sides and waxed wroth, each telling
the other that we knew nothing
about the subject. To-day little or
no attention is given to this matter
and it is generally realized that as
regards where lightning will strike
we must take our chances, which,
according to the statistics referred
to, are about one in 100,000 of be-
ing struck. The old idea that light-
ning will never strike twice in the
same place has been pretty well ex-
ploded by the actual facts, and there
is reason to assume that if light-
ning strikes a given point once it
may be expected to strike there
again, rather than at some other
contiguous place.

The theory of lightning is now
fairly well established. It is sup-
posed to be due to the rapid con-
densation of the minute drops of
moisture in the air, each of which,
under certain conditions, contains a
small electric charge. As these mi-
nute drops coalesce the electric po-
tential is increased, due to the fact
that the total superficial area of the
coalesced drops is less than twice
that when they existed singly, and
as the electric capacity is propor-
tional to this area, the electric
charge of the two drops is now con-
fined within an area of less capacity
than before, with the result that the
electric pressure is increased. In
this way, long before the drops have
attained a size to be precipitated as
rain an electric motive force amount-
ing to millions of volts is develop-
ed.

While there is no certain immunity
from lightning when it prevails, at-
tention is called to the great desir-
ability of persevering in efforts to re-
suscitate those who have been ren-
dered insensible by lightning strokes.
As recoveries have been repeatedly
made of persons supposed to be
dead, after more than an hour's ef-
forts. The statistics also show that
there is no immunity from lightning
in a feather bed, in a house, or in a
closet, and that knives and the like

BREAKING WILD HORSES

HOW THE AUSTRALIANS TAME THEM.

A System that Seems Exceedingly
Cruel.—The Only Method
Employed.

The Australian horsebreaker's
methods of "breaking in" a horse
would make the ordinary horse-
trainer stare, says a writer.

The term "breaking" is, indeed, a
very proper one. His custom—and I
would emphasize the fact that the
practice I am about to outline is
not only invariable, but it is the
one and only method of procedure
employed by bush horsebreakers
throughout the length and breadth
of the continent—is as follows:—
A dozen young colts or fillies, some-
times less, sometimes more, are
driven into a stockyard. This stock-
yard is a small paddock, about 100
feet square, enclosed with a stout
post and rail fence, eight or ten
feet high. The horsebreaker singles
out one from the herd, skillfully
casts a running noose at the end of
a stout rope over its head, and then
he and his assistants haul quickly on
the rope, bringing presently the half-
strangled and desperately frightened
colt to earth. The horsebreaker, re-
signing the rope to his companions,
then darts forward and sits upon
the head of the prostrate, wildly
kicking animal. The colt, so blinded
immediately resigns himself for a
time to fate, and for a time lies
still.

THE ASSISTANTS APPROACH

and, first roping his legs, bind a
strong, steel-framed saddle to his
back, with girths, a stout leather
surcingle crupper and breastplate,
lifting his body by main force when
they need to pass the straps and
girths around him. This done, the
horsebreaker rises. The colt tries to
get up too, but cannot, for his legs
are securely triced together. While
he lies there struggling mad, a cruel,
thick steel snaffle bit is thrust into
his mouth and a bridle drawn over
his head. The horsebreaker then
grasps the reins in one hand, and
standing astride of the panic-strick-
en brute, coolly cuts the cords con-
fining his limbs.

The colt, feeling himself free, strug-
gles afoot, but he has now a mys-
terious burden on his back. At first
he cannot understand, but stands
stupidly still, trembling like a leaf,
shuddering with mortal fear. Next
second the cruel spurs gore his sides.
He springs forward, snorting and
astounded. A rawhide whip then
descends upon his ribs, and always
the spurs bite blood. The colt, a
wild, unbroken, hot-blooded thing,
still terrified darts hither and thither
among the startled herd, striving
vainly to escape. But when his
head is wrenched this way and that
way by the iron torture in his
mouth, he commences to understand
and to associate the burden on his
back with the agony he endures. His
temper rises. Of a sudden he stands
stock still. The spurs bite, the
whip stings—still he does not move,
but his ears fall ominously back.

BUCKING IN EARNEST.

The horsebreaker has waited for
this moment.

With a reckless laugh, he sets his
knees hard against the great knea-
pads of the saddle, and waits, his
body swaying like a reed. Suddenly
the colt springs into the air, arching
his back as he rises. He comes down
on his forefeet, and lashes viciously
out with his hind legs. The breaker
sits like a rock, using whip and spur
like an engine and laughing like a
devil. The colt, now mad with rage,
plunges, rears, swings round and
round, then, finding all his efforts
fruitless, commences to buck in
earnest.

The horsebreaker is now seen at

REWARDS TO GENERALS.

FORTUNES GIVEN BY BRITAIN TO SUCCESSFUL FIGHTERS.

Enormous Sums Paid Out by the
Empire as the Cost of Its
Wars.

The prompt appropriation of a
money reward for Lord Kitchener by
the British Parliament is in accord-
ance with precedent. Successful
generals have always been hand-
somely treated as far back as the
time of Alfred the Great. Lands,
fortunes, annuities, and titles have
been bestowed upon them by the
sovereign, the Parliament, and the
people. There is no military pen-
sion system in Great Britain. Civil
officials are pensioned after long and
faithful service, and the sovereign
has a yearly allowance from Par-
liament from which he is allowed to
pay annuities and pensions to dis-
tinguished authors, poets, painters,
scientists, and others who have
promoted the welfare and the happi-
ness of their fellowmen.

NO PENSION SYSTEM.

Some of this money is given to
the widows and orphans of soldiers
who have shown extraordinary brave-
ry or done extraordinary deeds, but
there is no general pension fund for
disabled veterans of the British
army or for widows or orphans.

In 1900, when it was found diffi-
cult to get recruits for the army in
South Africa, Parliament attempted
to stimulate enlistments by vot-
ing a sum of money to pension the
families of those who were killed or
permanently disabled. But it was
stated that they were intended to be
rewards for loyalty and efficient ser-
vice, and could be discontinued at
any time at the pleasure of Parlia-
ment.

The amounts allowed are very
small. The widows of quartermas-
ters, sergeants, hospital sergeants,
and sergeant-majors receive \$10 a
month, those of color-sergeants \$9,
sergeants \$7.20, corporals \$6, and
privates \$5. Orphan children of
soldiers receive 50 cents a week to
the age of 16, when they are con-
sidered old enough to take care of
themselves.

No pensions whatever are given to
officers or their widows or orphans,
although those who desire to take
advantage of the retired list receive
half-pay for the remainder of their
lives, subject, of course, to be called
into active service if needed.

GRANTS TO LEADERS.

Lord Kitchener has already received
a grant of \$150,000 for his ser-
vices in Egypt, five years ago, which
gives him \$400,000 in all, the largest
award ever given a British sold-
ier. After the Afghanistan cam-
paign, Lord Roberts received a gift
of \$75,000; Lord Wolseley received
\$100,000 after the Ashanti cam-
paign and \$150,000 after the Egyptian
campaign.

During the reign of Queen Victoria
the following annuities were grant-
ed to victorious generals, which are
unparalleled in the generosity of
nations:

A year.	
Lord Hardinge	\$25,000
Lord Seaton, for three lives	10,000
Lord Keen, for three lives	10,000
Lord Gough, for three lives	15,000
Lord Raglan, for two lives	10,000
Lord Clyde	10,000
Sir F. W. Williams	5,000
Sir H. M. Havelock	5,000
Lord Napier, for two lives	10,000
Sir W. Nott	5,000
Sir G. Pollock	5,000
Sir A. Wilson	5,000
Sir J. Outram, two lives	5,000

In addition to these several hun-
dred grants were made of from 500
to \$4,000 a year.

THE COST OF WARS.

This has been the most expensive
war Great Britain ever fought, both

ne the organs which afford a n. for most any neighboring dis-

KILLING WEEDS.

best way to kill weeds is to hem up with a hoe. In the of quack grass it is safe also to the weed in a blazing fire it is dug.

ny men have worried their s over the invention of a chemi- veed killer. If one could take agreeable medicine for weeds, does for ague or that spring g, it would be a great relief hoeing and plowing.

botanist of the Vermont Ex- tent Station, who is an expert ch matters, says this sort of cine will work in some cases. el walks, drives and tennis s, for instance, can be kept from weeds by the use of cer- chemicals. The trials made at Vermont station have included pepper, sulphate, potassium, tide, kerosene, carbolic acid, uric acid.

arsenical compounds tested as follows, named in the order heir merit: Henderson's fluid destroyer, arseniate of soda, h's weed killer, arsenical soda ure. In choosing between cost, effectiveness and con- cence are to be considered. The is as follows, using eight gal- to the square rod: Hender- weed destroyer, 40 cents to square rod; arseniate of soda, 11 cents a square rod; arseni- da mixture, 81 cents a square

arseniate of soda seems to be for general use, especially when xpense is considered. For kill- weeds in lawns or similar places, e it is desired that useful plants occupy the treated soil as soon ossible thereafter, crude car- acid is the most generally use- hemical, since it is prompt in ction, and does not permanently n the soil. Sulphuric acid s next, but it is less penetrat- Its only advantage as com- d with carbolic acid is that it is malodorous. Common salt is for to any of the above chemi- for miscellaneous weed killing.

DAIRY NOTES.

o has not heard of June butter— best of all the year's? What's it so? Perfect food—the t, fresh, abundant pastures. is fact should convince every one it takes perfect food to make ct butter.

is what the cows eat that s the quality. They must have thing good to make it out of. icide perfect food the year d.

en the June pastures begin to bring on the soiling crops. One , be ready as soon as the other

en the ensilage, clover hay an- riety of roots which will last the June pastures come again. t that is necessary is to put on thinking cap and look ahead be ready for every season. It and is easier than stumbling g behind the procession.

sure that the drinking place in pasture is clean.

inking from a foul, stagnant is ruinous.

rymen have all these things in own control, and if their but- is of poor quality and brings a price they are simply suffering their own stupidity.

e coming successful dairyman t raise a lot of fodder corn. t the watery, washy stuff, v thickly, but well-matured fod- corn in drills, with one kernel y ten or twelve inches. Every c will have an ear on it and t twelve to twenty tons can b rn on an acre.

men within an area of less capacity than before, with the result that the electric pressure is increased. In this way, long before the drops have attained a size to be precipitated as rain an electric motive force amounting to millions of volts is develop- ed.

While there is no certain immunity from lightning when it prevails, at- tention is called to the great desir- ability of persevering in efforts to re- suscitate those who have been ren- dered insensible by lightning strokes, as recoveries have been repeatedly been made of persons supposed to be dead, after more than an hour's ef- forts. The statistics also show that there is no immunity from lightning in a feather bed, in a house, or in a closet, and that knives and the like do not attract lightning. For those who are inherently dreadful of light- ning the only comforting suggestion that can be offered is to remember that if one lives to see the flash he is safe for that time.

WHEN I GET RICH.

When I get rich, oh, many things I'll do; For all poor folks whose lives are full of care, Their days, now drear, I'll make so sweet and fair, They'll know no grief, no sorrow, no despair

When I get rich!

When I get rich the friends I love so dear Shall know no more those weary, toilsome hours; I'll light their skies with sunshine, and the showers Will scatter on their pathway fair- est flowers

When I get rich!

When you get rich! Those friends you loved so well May not be here, but far beyond the skies, And never know the hidden love that lies Within your heart—ah! foolish, vain surmise—

When you get rich!

Wait not till rich, but haste to do it now! Yes, scatter sunshine—dry the fall- ing tear— Light up with hope the darkened heart and drear, That may be near you—Oh, ne'er mind the year

When you get rich!

—The Rev. P. H. McCauley in Free- man's Journal.

WORST PAID SOLDIER.

In view of the present proposition to give Master Thomas Atkins a clear shilling a day it becomes not uninteresting to compare his position in this respect with certain of his confreres. The French private of the line receives but a sou a day, and in all obtains but 3½ pence a week in cash. The worst of all, however, would appear to be the Russian sol- dier. He is supposed to receive the handsome remuneration of a farthing a day, but often as not he does not even get this, says the Paris Mes- senger. In other respects the Brit- ish soldier is also, by comparison, more fortunate than the soldiers of other nations. The length of ser- vice, for instance, demanded of him (including his service in the reserve) is 12 years. France demands 25, Germany 28, and Russia 22; but, of course, much of this is little more than a nominal liability to be call- ed upon in the event of war.

The dark spot in the centre of a bean-blossom is the nearest approach to black that occurs in any flower.

On the Upper Congo wedding rings are made of brass, and worn round the neck. They sometimes weigh 30lb.

whip strings—still he does not move, but his ears fall ominously back.

BUCKING IN EARNEST.

The horsebreaker has waited for this moment.

With a reckless laugh, he sets his knees hard against the great knee- pads of the saddle, and waits, his body swaying like a reed. Suddenly the colt springs into the air, arching his back as he rises. He comes down on his forefeet, and lashes viciously out with his hind legs. The breaker sits like a rock, using whip and spur like an engine and laughing like a devil. The colt, now mad with rage, plunges, rears, swings round and round, then, finding all his efforts fruitless, commences to buck in earnest.

The horsebreaker is now seen at his best. His body swaying with the movements of the beast, his jaws set tight, his eyes shining like stars, he never leaves his saddle the frag- ment of an inch, but rides like a centaur or a god, a set, grim smile upon his face. The exhibition is magnificent and never palls. The spectators, always numerous, his very assistants, break out in a storm of plaudits. Ten minutes later the colt, exhausted with his terrible exertions, covered with sweat and foam, his sides streaming blood, gives up to the struggle. He is beaten, and he knows it. His eye, a moment ago so wildly gleam- ing, is now dull and lifeless. He stands, dejected, quivering, but still.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

They Are Increasing in Almost Every Country.

The volcanoes of national debt are in constant eruption. In 1801 the world's debt amounted to \$3,000,000,000; in 1848, after the Napo- leonic wars, it was \$8,400,000,000; in 1901, \$31,800,000,000. It in- creased within the last century by \$28,800,000,000; but, whereas dur- ing the first part of this century, notwithstanding the gigantic wars which then unsettled parts of the world, it increased but at the ratio of three to one, the increase during the second part was at the ratio of ten to one.

In this reckless race after debt, of which repudiation is the inevitable goal, each nation is jealously par- ticipating. The Austrian debt, which in 1850 was but \$600,000,000, reaches at present \$1,700,000,000; the debt of Germany has grown from \$116,000,000 in 1870 to \$559,000,000; that of Italy, which in 1869 was \$1,140,000,000, is now \$2,583,000,000; the debt of Russia, which in 1853 was \$100,000,000, ex- ceeded in 1900 \$3,000,000,000. France is easily winner in this con- test; her debt, which in 1852, was a little over \$1,000,000,000, amounts to-day to about \$5,800,000,000, or almost six times the amount in the former year, constituting almost one-fifth of the total world's in- debtedness.

Spain and Italy have doubled their national debts, while France has trebled hers. Some of the Latin states are already beyond hope of liquidation, while Turkey is said to be bankrupt. Most of these coun- tries have nothing commensurate to show in the way of assets. Great Britain and the United States are the only countries which managed to reduce their debts in a period of 40 years.

The arithmetic of all this is easy to is wrought in the future policy of nations. Who can discover any prospect of it?

The Duke of Northumberland, with 186,000 acres, is the largest land- owner in England. In Ireland, Mar- quis Conyngham owns 156,000 acres. In Wales, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn's estate covers 145,000 acres.

nations:

A year.	
Lord Hardinge	\$25,000
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Lord Keen, for three lives...	10,000
Lord Gough, for three lives...	15,000
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Sir W. Nott	5,000
Sir G. Pollock	5,000
Sir A. Wilson	5,000
Sir J. Outram, two lives	5,000

In addition to these several hun- dred grants were made of from 500 to \$4,000 a year.

THE COST OF WARS.

This has been the most expensive war Great Britain ever fought, both in money and in blood, and has ver- ified the prediction of President Krug- er at the beginning about the size of "the butcher's bill" she would have to pay. The total money cost has exceeded a billion dollars. No nation that pretends to have an hon- est government is taxed so heavily as England is to-day, yet there is comparatively little complaint. Taking the financial and industrial depression into consideration, it is extraordinary how cheerfully and willingly the Britons carry their load, and when they realize that 4 per cent. interest on a billion dol- lars or more has been added to their former burdens perpetually their loyalty will have to endure another strain.

Since the year 1700 England has spent \$8,500,000,000 in carrying on wars. In the Statesman's Year Book for 1902 you will find an in- teresting tabular statement show- ing how the public debt has piled up since the reign of William III., when it was only £664,263, and what each of the wars has cost. Since that period Great Britain has been constantly fighting either Euro- pean powers or semi-barbarous peo- ple for the purpose of conquest, and, while she is now the largest real estate owner among nations, the property has been acquired at an enormous cost.

RECOGNIZED THE SYMPTOMS.

"Life is a failure," said the tired looking passenger in a grave and far-away voice. "Man is a fraud, woman is a bore, happiness a delu- sion, friendship a humbug; love is a disease, beauty a deception, mar- riage a mistake, a wife a trial, a child a nuisance; good is merely hypocrisy, evil is detection. The whole system of existence—life, mor- ality, society, humanity, and all that—is a hollow sham. Our boast- ed wisdom is egotism; generosity is imbecility. There is nothing of any importance but money. Money is everything; and, after all, what is everything? Nothing. Arr-r-r!"

"Glad to meet you, sir," said the thin little man with the ginger-hued whiskers, extending his hand cor- dially to the speaker. "I have the dyspepsia pretty bad at times my- self."

SACKED ON SATURDAY.

She was a stern, hatchet faced woman, and, from the confident way in which she demanded to see the proprietor of the establishment, the young clerk felt sure she had been there before, and would take no denial. He therefore slid off his stool and went into the governor's private office.

"There's a lady wishes to speak to you, sir."

"Good-looking?"

"Yes, sir."

Employer (very indignantly, on re- turning to the office)—"A nice judge of beauty you are, I must say!"

Clerk—"You see, sir, I didn't know but what the lady might be your wife."

Employer—"So she is!"

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY STRIKE

Serious Rioting on Sunday---Militia Called Out.

A despatch from Toronto says: The attempt of the Street Railway Company to run cars on Sunday morning resulted in rioting in several portions of the city. Several men were injured and eight rioters were arrested. The cars, with windows broken and the floors covered with bricks and stones, were run back into the barns, and no further attempts were made by the company to establish a service. The whole police force was on duty 17 hours out of the 24. The men snatched a few hours of sleep while in the station houses by lying around the floors and benches. Twenty mounted men were on duty.

It was a complete tie-up of the system. The non-union workmen and conductors were handled roughly in many cases. Two left a car over the Don and were pursued by a mob for a mile. About the King street barn there were scenes of great disorder. An attempt to rush the barn, where a number of imported men were kept locked up, was contemplated, but a big posse of police succeeded in removing the men to the Yorkville barn in the police patrol. The patrol was followed by a howling mob of strike sympathizers.

Harry Webb had an order to supply bread and pastry to the car barns. The contract was discontinued on Sunday, and the company had to look elsewhere for the means of sustaining their imported men.

FIVE CARS WERE STALLED.

The pivot of the strike trouble was in the East End. Long before 8 o'clock a large crowd collected in front of the King street barns at the corner of St. Lawrence street, and awaited the appearance of the first car. The crowd was made up, not of the rowdy element as might be expected, but workmen employed in East End factories. As time went on their numbers were increased by scores of people, who came forth from all parts of the city. One of the earliest on the scene was John Argue, one of the company's roadmasters, who came about 7 o'clock. Following him came W. H. Moore, private secretary to President Mackenzie, in a hack, accompanied by eight strike-breakers, who had been quartered at the Albion Hotel. Their appearance was the signal for hoots and cat calls from the crowd. They were escorted to the barns by police without mishap.

RUN A CAR OUT.

It was just a little after 8 o'clock when the barn doors were opened and car No. 878 manned by Motor-man Whitehead, one of the oldest employees of the road, was ready to come out. No sooner were the doors thrown back than a missile crashed through the vestibule window, striking Whitehead. The motor-man turned on the power and the car started on its way. It had not reached the Don bridge before every window was broken. Whitehead continued to run his car, protected by six policemen, who were also on the front platform. The car got through to the Woodbine, and on reaching that point it was run on the Woodbine avenue switch and deserted. Whitehead and his conductor took to the woods, closely followed by the crowd, who showered stones and eggs at the fleeing men.

Fifteen minutes later car No. 866 was started from the barns and it

ers to the Central Committee rooms, where, they said they had been induced to come to Toronto upon the representation that the Street Railway Company wanted men to take the place of those who had been prosecuted for tampering with the fare boxes. The others got inside the shed before the strikers had an opportunity to talk with them, and once inside the doors were closed and three policemen kept guard outside. Between 10 o'clock and noon the crowd grew from two or three hundred to nearly as many thousand and the arrival of more policemen gave the impression that a car was about to be run. The fare box, tickets and change were given out to one of the new conductors, but he handed them back and refused to take the car out. About 1 o'clock a hack drove up with the food for the imprisoned men; but an intimidation from the strikers that they were carrying a contraband of war and would be severely dealt with if they did not surrender, induced the men to turn their horses around and drive away with the grub pile. About 2.10 a hack, preceded by two mounted policemen, driven by a cab driver seated beside P. C. Welsh, and containing a policeman in charge of the provisions, concealed by a big rug, rode up. The mounted men cleared the crowd away, but missiles flew freely, and the cab man was put out of business by a stone striking him in the face. When the rig came out half an hour later, it was driven by the police, and rattled away amidst a fusillade of stones.

ON THE BELT LINE.

W. H. Moore, secretary to the president of the Street Railway Company, was hit with a missile at the corner of Queen and Spadina avenue, about 9.30 a.m. He had undertaken to run a car from the Yorkville barn around the Belt Line, down Spadina. All along the way bricks and stones were hurled at the car, and one of them came through the vestibule window and was planted fairly on the side of Mr. Moore's face. Mr. Moore rushed the car through without wasting much time, and ran it into the North Toronto barns. The car was manned by two of the company's old employees, two detectives and five or six police. Mr. Moore has his face in bandages.

NEWS EAGERLY AWAITED.

Throughout the day men from other barns kept the strikers posted upon what was going on. These couriers were eagerly awaited, and soon gathered immense throngs around them. The news that the boarders had packed up their trunks and left Yorkshire Johnson's, whilst he himself had been forced to make a hasty exit from a Belt Line car, was hailed with cheer upon cheer, and the next message, that Whitehead had been chased from a King street car into the Bay, gave cause for more rejoicing. It was like reading bulletins on the night of an election, in which the whole crowd were on the winning side. It was 8.30 before a patrol wagon, preceded by two mounted policemen, took away the non-union men, who, in the early morning had been brought to operate the cars. The patrol wagon passed through a fusillade of missiles from the car barns to Lansdowne avenue.

CAN'T USE FIREARMS.

A number of the imported men made promises from the

GIRL KILLED BY TRAIN.

Meets Death While Out For an Evening's Bicycle Ride.

A despatch from Toronto says: Minnie Dundas, eighteen years old, who was employed in the Christie, Brown and Company biscuit factory, and who lived with her brother at 241 Bain Avenue, was almost instantly killed about half-past eight o'clock on Thursday evening by being struck by Grand Trunk engine No. 696 at the Pape Avenue crossing. Miss Dundas left home on her wheel to go for a ride shortly after 8 o'clock. As she approached the railway crossing a freight train was proceeding eastward, and had almost passed. The gates used for the protection of the public were, according to the guard, down at the time, but the young woman managed to pass them in some way. The gateman saw her do so, and he also saw a special train rapidly approaching the crossing, coming in from Rosebank. He shouted to warn the girl of her danger, but she seemed to lose her head completely. The engine struck her while she was fairly on the track. It threw her about twenty yards.

Kind hands lifted her and carried her bruised and bleeding form from the track. Though Dr. Rowan was in attendance as soon as possible, his services were useless, for the girl lived but a very short time, and had expired before his arrival. Examination showed that her skull had been crushed in, and besides contusions and cuts her right leg had been broken in two places. The police patrol wagon was summoned and in it the body was taken to the Bain Avenue residence.

McHUGH IN PRISON.

Irish M. P. Gets Three Months for Contempt.

A despatch from Sligo, Ireland, says: Patrick A. McHugh, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim, and proprietor of the Sligo Champion, who, owing to his failure to appear in answer to a summons, was arrested June 15 on a bench warrant issued by the special court which assembled here June 6 under the Crimes Act, was committed to jail for three months on Wednesday for contempt of court.

Mr. McHugh, among a number of members of the United Irish League, is charged with conspiracy and intimidation in connection with the complaint of a tenant of a farm from which a member of the league had been evicted.

During the course of the trial of Mr. McHugh for alleged conspiracy the defendant asked the magistrates for their names, and the chairman remarked that Mr. McHugh was only asking questions in order to cause obstruction. Thereupon Mr. McHugh called the chairman a "d---d liar," and refused to apologize, telling the magistrates that he never "expressed regrets to sweeps of their kind."

GAS TURNED ON.

Mrs. Mighton's Lifeless Body Found by the Police.

A despatch from Toronto says: The strange disappearance of Mrs. S. J. Mighton, wife of a commercial traveller, who is at present in Winnipeg, led to an investigation on Friday morning of her house at 155 Denison Avenue, by Mr. Geo. H. Mitchell, a next-door neighbor, and P. C. Young.

An entrance was forced to the house through a window by the constable, and he then encountered a strong smell of escaping gas. One of the upstairs rooms he found to be

LEADING MARKETS

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 24. — Wheat — steady at 76 to 77c for red and white middle freights. Goose steady at 68c for No. 2 east. Sprir is steady at 85c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is steady at 85c for No. 1 hard, 83c for No. 1 Northern, and 81c for No. 2 Northern grinding transit.

Flour — Is steady. Some 90 per cent. patents sold at \$2.90, bid buyers' bags middle freights. Choi brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 for cars of Hungarian patent and \$3.60 to \$3.90 for strong baggers' bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed — Is firm for shorts \$20 bid for cars and steady for bulk at \$17.50 in bulk middle freight. Manitoba millfeed is firm at \$23 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bulk sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley — Is nominal at 52c for cars of No. 2 east.

Corn — Is steady at 61c for Canada No. 2 mixed and 61c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats — Are steady at 46c for No. 2 white east and at 45c middle freights.

Oatmeal — Is steady at \$4.70 for cars of bags and \$4.85 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Pens — Are nominal at 76c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

The demand is strong for all products. Rolls are running short and have advanced 1c. Lards are all strong.

Pork — Canada short cut, \$23.5 heavy mess, \$21.50 to \$22; clear shoulder mess, \$19.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats — Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 11c to 14c; rolls, 12 to 12c; shoulder 11c; backs, 14c to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; green meats of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard — Tierces 11c, tubs 11 and pails 11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The receipts are increasing of choice, fresh-made dairy pails and tubs. Creamery offerings are liberal. Demand for choice dairies is strong and creameries also a steady sold. Prices are all steady. We quote:

Creamery, prints ... 19c to 20c solids ... 19c to 19c Dairy tubs, choice ... 15c to 1 do medium ... 13c to 1 do lb. rolls, choice 15c to 1 do large rolls, choice... 14c to 1 do medium ... 12c to 1

Eggs — Receipts are medium and demand is good, so that the market remains steady at the advance 14c.

Potatoes — The market is on steady, with fair receipts and a medium demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at 75c. Potato out of store sell at 85 to 90c, according to size of lot.

Poultry — Offerings are quite light and there is a weak demand. The market is steady at 10 to 12c for turkeys and 60 to 90c for chicken.

Baled hay — Offerings are liberal and demand is fair. Prices are steady at \$10 for No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw — There is a good demand and a steady market at 1 on track here.

CATTLE MARKET.

come out. No sooner were the doors thrown back than a missile crashed through the vestibule window, striking Whitehead. The motorman turned on the power and the car started on its way. It had not reached the Don bridge before every window was broken. Whitehead continued to run his car, protected by six policemen, who were also on the front platform. The car got through to the Woodbine, and on reaching that point it was run on the Woodbine avenue switch and deserted. Whitehead and his conductor took to the woods, closely followed by the crowd, who showered stones and eggs at the fleeing men.

Fifteen minutes later car No. 866 was started from the barns and it met with similar treatment. This car was manned by Motorman James Guigley, who for many years has been on the Winchester street route. This car proceeded to the Woodbine, where it was also run on the switch and deserted.

SIX CARS TAKEN OUT.

It was a sullen, discontented crowd that gathered in the neighborhood of the Yorkville barn. The excitement ran high, and had it not been for the presence of a strong body of police, under the command of the inspector of the division, it is hard to say what damage might not have been done. As it was, several cars had their windows demolished, and it was a wonder that those in charge of them were not seriously injured by the flying missiles.

NOTIFYING THE SOLDIERS.

Col. Buchan said he had been consulted by the Police Commissioners during the day, and had come to the conclusion that if a military force was to be used for this strike, it would be most effective to have it a strong force, and, therefore, he had decided that 1,400 men would not be too many to effect the desired object. He said that the cavalry would be brought from Niagara camp, because cavalry men would be the most effective. He was not sure whether Col. Lessard, who has charge of the cavalry camp, would accompany them. The arrangements for the feeding and quartering of the soldiers depended a lot on circumstances, but for the present the Armouries will be their headquarters. The cavalry and horses will likely be quartered at the Exhibition Grounds.

Before 6 o'clock the strikers commenced to gather, and a half an hour later there was a good sized mob, which was being steadily augmented every minute. The police arrived about this time and were quickly distributed to the best advantage. At 6.28 the first car left the shed with Roadmaster Blight acting as motorman, and one of the company's regular men as conductor. The crowd hooted and yelled "scab," "traitor," "Judas," and such like epithets, but attempted no violence. Several policemen were on the car, which ran down Yonge street to the Empress Hotel, at the corner of Gould street, where several men were picked up and taken back to the sheds. When the car reached the doors derisive cries greeted it and its occupants.

ON DUNDAS STREET.

A large crowd of strikers and sympathizers assembled in front of the barns at the corner of Dundas street and Howard Park avenue early Sunday morning. Dave Kerney, roadmaster on the Dundas division, took a car out of the barns and brought up seven men in street railway uniforms who had been engaged in Kingston and Ottawa. The men were hustled towards the sheds, but before they reached the door strikers got hold of them, and in a few words explained the situation. Four of the men refused to go into the barns, and were taken by the strikers.

and into the barns of the Yorkville barn, whilst he himself had been forced to make a hasty exit from a Belt Line car, was hailed with cheer upon cheer, and the next message, that Whitehead had been chased from a King street car into the Bay, gave cause for more rejoicing. It was like reading bulletins on the night of an election, in which the whole crowd were on the winning side. It was 8.30 before a patrol wagon, preceded by two mounted policemen, took away the non-union men, who, in the early morning had been brought to operate the cars. The patrol wagon passed through a fusillade of missiles from the car barns to Lansdowne avenue.

CAN'T USE FIREARMS.

A number of the imported men made enquiries from the police regarding the use of firearms in this country. They came from the United States, and were under the impression that they could carry weapons to defend themselves. The police had instructions to warn every man that it was not only an offence to use them but to carry them.

THE STRIKE SETTLED.

Monday morning.—The Street Railway strike is practically over. At seven o'clock this morning Messrs. Flavell and Ames, who had been acting as intermediaries between the Railway Company and the men, and had held a twelve-hours' session in conference with the men's committee and the Railway Company, reported that everything was looking towards a satisfactory settlement of the strike. They would meet again during the day, when it is confidently expected by both sides that a settlement will be reached.

Mr. James McDonald, local organizer of the union, stated that the question of wages and recognition of the union had been settled. "He further stated that there was just a trivial matter to be agreed upon, and was confident the cars would be in operation during the afternoon or evening."

TELEPHONING FROM TRAINS.

Railroad Superintendents Discuss the Matter.

A despatch from Chicago says: The practicability of telephoning from moving trains is to be tested soon by representatives of the Association of Railroad Telegraph Superintendents, who are holding their annual convention at the Stratford Hotel. Plans for adopting such a system in connection with steam railroads were discussed at the meeting after a paper on the subject had been read by Benson Bidwell, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Bidwell said that while telephone and telegraph connections might be made from a moving trolley car, such a system has not been found feasible on the ordinary railroad. For this reason he suggested that communications could be had with moving trains if a trolley wire or third rail were placed alongside the tracks.

REMARKABLE CAREER.

The Death of a Recluse Bares Eventful Life.

A despatch from London says: At an inquest in St. Pancras borough on Tuesday over the remains of Francis Daniel Muller, an aged physician, who had lived as a recluse for years in a small room of a crowded tenement, witnesses testified that Muller had been a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was born in Prussia, and fled from that country because of political oppression in 1841, joined the forces of the Confederacy at the outbreak of the Civil War in America, and became chief of the medical department of the Confederate army.

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A despatch from Toronto says:—The strange disappearance of Mrs. S. J. Mighton, wife of a commercial traveller, who is at present in Winnipeg, led to an investigation on Friday morning of her house at 155 Denison Avenue, by Mr. Geo. H. Mitchell, a next-door neighbor, and P.C. Young.

An entrance was forced to the house through a window by the constable, and he then encountered a strong smell of escaping gas. One of the upstairs rooms he found to be closed and the door locked and barricaded. This was soon forced and Mrs. Mighton's body was discovered in bed quite cold, while the gas jet was turned full on.

A letter was found on a bureau in the room written to Mrs. Mighton by her husband from Winnipeg, Man. on June 15th. It was postmarked in Winnipeg on June 16th, so that it was probably received here and delivered on Wednesday afternoon. It referred to the trip down from Winnipeg of Mrs. Mighton, who only returned from the West last week, and asked her to write to her husband at the Hotel Vendome, Winnipeg. No explanation of the case is apparent.

TRIED TO DERAIL EXPRESS.

Rail Laid Across the Track at St. Therese, Que.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The management of the C.P.R. are making a thorough investigation into the circumstances connected with an attempt made on Wednesday night to wreck their Ottawa express. Just before the train arrived at St. Therese, an obstruction was observed by the engineer a few rods ahead on the track. The lever was reversed, and the brakes applied, but the train could not be stopped completely until the engine's wheels struck the obstruction and carried it on a short distance. On investigation it was found that a rail had been placed across the track, but as the wheels would not mount it, the obstructing rail slid along in front of the wheels until one end caught in a tie, and it was bent into a bow. As this means is never used by serious or malicious train-wreckers, the opinion of railway men is that it was a trick, though a very dangerous one, played by some boys.

KILLED BY A WEASEL.

Slips Into House at Night in Pleasantville, Ind.

A despatch from Sullivan, Ind., says: Some time Monday night a weasel slipped into the home of William Woodard, at Pleasantville, and attacked a child that was sleeping with Mrs. Woodard. The family was not awakened, and no one knew of the weasel's attack until the next morning. The child's clothing was covered with blood, and in its arm were the prints of the animal's teeth. The child died on Tuesday evening from excessive loss of blood.

MONTREAL MEN ALSO.

Street Railway Employees Demanding Increased Wages.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Montreal Street Railway Company's employees, emboldened by the success of the Toronto men, are preparing to make a demand on the company for an increase in wages from 15c to 18c an hour for week days and 20c an hour for Sunday work.

14c.

Potatoes.—The market is steady, with fair receipts and a dull demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at 75c. Potatoes out of store sell at 85 to 90c, according to size of lot.

Poultry.—Offerings are quite 1 and there is a weak demand. Market is steady at 10 to 12c turkeys and 60 to 90c for chick. Baled hay.—Offerings are lib and demand is fair. Prices steady at \$10 for No. 1 timothy track here.

Baled Straw.—There is a good demand and a steady market at on track here.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 24.—Export cattle were the feature at the cattle market. They held strong and set some very choice exporters selling 7 cents. The prevailing high price was, however, 6½ cents. Trade good for the best cattle, but prices were depressed by the presence of much grass-fed stock on the market. Sheep closed easy at 10 cents, the calf trade was dull.

The day's run consisted of 58 cwt with 1,006 cattle, 774 sheep, hogs, and 132 calves.

Prices were as follows: Export, choice ... \$6.25 to \$6.50 Export cattle, light ... 5.50 Bulls, export, heavy

cwt	5.00
Feeders, heavy	4.00
Stockers, 400 to 800	
lbs.	3.25
Butchers' cattle, choice	5.00
Butchers' cattle, good	4.50
Butchers' picked	5.25
Butchers' bulls	3.50
Light stock bulls, cwt	2.50
Milk cows	30.00
Hogs, best	6.87½
do, light	6.82½
Sheep, export, cwt.	2.75
Bucks	3.00
Culls	2.50
Spring lambs, each	2.50
Calves, each	2.00
Common rough cows and bulls	3.50

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, June 24.—Flour steady. Wheat, spring strong; No. 1 Northern carloads in store, 77½c; weak; No. 2 red, 84c asked. Corn, dull and weak; No. 2 yellow, 6½c; No. 3 do., 67c; No. 2 corn, 60c; No. 3 do., 66c. Oats lower; No. 1 white, 50½c; No. 3 do., 47c. No. 1 in store offered at 61c. Cattle freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.

London, June 24.—Wheat, passage, rather easier; maize, passage, rather easier. Wheat, French country markets of yesterday quiet. French country market quiet.

Paris, June 24.—Wheat, barely steady; January, 23f; September and December, 21f.

London, June 24.—Mark Lane market: Wheat, foreign dull; English quiet; maize, American nothing doing; Danubian firm; American, nominally unchanged; English, nominally unchanged.

ALASKAN POSTAL SYSTEM.

Arrangement Between United States and Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: United States has started a mail vice from Seattle to Skaguay, Victoria or Vancouver, which is run every four days in summer, every six days in winter. Can being granted the free conveyance of mails by this route, in return privilege has now agreed to the United States mails free charge from Dawson to Eagle, miles further north in United States territory.

LEADING MARKETS.

Leading Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 24. — Wheat — Is steady at 76 to 77c for red and white middle freights. Goose steady at 85c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is steady at 85c for No. 1 hard, 83c for No. 1 Northern, and 76c for No. 2 Northern grinding in ansit.

Flour — Is steady. Some 90 per cent. patents sold at \$2.90, bid in yards' bags middle freights. Choice ands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.25 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.60 to \$3.90 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track, pronto.

Millfeed — Is firm for shorts at 20 bid for cars and steady for bran \$17.50 in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is firm at \$23 for shorts and \$20 for bran, cks included, Toronto freights.

Barley — Is nominal at 52c for No. 2 east.

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Oats — Are steady at 46c for No. 1 white east and at 45c middle freights.

Oatmeal — Is steady at \$1.70 for shorts of bags and \$4.85 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas — Are nominal at 76c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

The demand is strong for all hog products. Rolls are running short and have advanced ½c. Lards are strong.

Pork — Canada short cut, \$23.50,avy mess, \$21.50 to \$22; clear outlier mess, \$19.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats — Young clear bacon, 11½c; hams, 13½c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast corn, 14½ to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than hoked.

Lard — Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c do pails 11½c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The receipts are increasing of choice, fresh-made dairy in tubs and creamery offerings are liberal. Demand for choice dairies is strong and creameries also are busy sold. Prices are all steady.

Quote: Creamery, prints 19c to 20c do solids 19c to 19½c do dry tubs, choice 15c to 16c do medium 13c to 14c do lb. rolls, choice 15c to 16c do large rolls, choice 14c to 15c do medium 11c to 12c

Eggs — Receipts are medium and demand is good, so that the market maintains steady at the advance to ½c.

Potatoes — The market is only steady, with fair receipts and a medium demand. Cars on the track are quoted at 75c. Potatoes of store sell at 85 to 90c, according to size of lot.

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nd bulls 3.50 4.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.
uffalo, June 24. — Flour steady.
at, spring strong; No. 1 North-
carload in store, 77½c; winter
k; No. 2 red, 84c asked. Corn
l and weak; No. 2 yellow, 67½c;
3 do., 67c; No. 2 corn, 66½c;
3 do., 66c. Oats lower; No. 2
te, 50½c; No. 3 do., 50c; No. 2
ed, 47½c; No. 3 do., 47c. Rye,
1 in store offered at 61c. Canal
ghts steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.
ondon, June 24. — Wheat, on
sage, rather easier; maize, on
sage, rather easier. Wheat, Eng-
country markets of yesterday
et. French country markets
eter.
aris, June 24 — Wheat, tone
ely steady; January, 23½; Sep-
ber and December, 21½.
ondon, June 24.—Mark Lane Mil-
market: Wheat, foreign dull;
lish quiet; maize, American,
hing doing; Danubian firm; flour,
erican, nominally unchanged;
lish, nominally unchanged.

LASKAN POSTAL SYSTEM.
angement Between United
States and Canada.
despatch from Ottawa says: The
ted States has started a mail ser-
vice from Seattle to Skaguay via
torio or Vancouver, which is to
every four days in summer and
y six days in winter. Canada
is granted the free conveyance of
is by this route, in return for car-
riage has now agreed to carry
United States mails free of
ge from Dawson to Eagle, 120
s further north in United States
itory.

The Saw Works Were Completely Destroyed.
A despatch from Galt says: The
most disastrous fire that has visited
Galt in many years occurred on
Saturday afternoon, when one of the
town's chief industries, the Maple
Leaf Saw Works, owned by Shurly
and Dietrich, was completely de-
stroyed, nothing but the walls re-
maining. The origin of the fire is
a complete mystery. Work ceased
at noon on Saturday, and no one
was in the building from that time,
and when the fire was discovered by
a lad passing at five o'clock it had
made considerable headway.
Eight streams of water were soon
playing on the fire, and on surround-
ing buildings. The Goldie and Mc-
Cullough Company, Limited, lost
some of their barns and a quantity
of lumber. Mr. Dietrich places the
loss at \$100,000, with an insurance
of about \$30,000. The firm will
probably rebuild immediately.

NONE OF MEMBERS OF LAST CONTINGENT WILL GET THEM.
A despatch from Ottawa says:
Under the army order of June 4th
it transpires that none of the men of
the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Regimen-
ts of Canadian Mounted Rifles
will be eligible for the South Afri-
can medal. The soldiers of the
Cestrian landed on June 6th, of
the Winifredian on June 10th, and
of the Corinthian June 18th.
At headquarters it is said that a
hard and fast rule has hitherto pre-
vailed regarding the granting of
war medals, and that it is not like-
ly to be deviated from in the pres-
ent case. During the Crimean War
troops which had reached the seat
of action and were retained on
transports over night missed the
medal supply because peace had been
proclaimed the very day they arriv-
ed in port, but before the men had
disembarked.

SURRENDERS TOTAL 18,500.
Surprise at Number of Boers in
the Field.
A despatch from London says:—
Continual surprise is caused here at
the revelation of the large number
of Boers who are still in the field at
the conclusion of the war. The sur-
render of 700 men at Calvinia, Cape
Colony, on Wednesday, the majority
of whom were Cape rebels, brings the
total of surrenders up to date to 18-
500 men.

BEST SUGAR IN THE WORLD.
Grown on Land Which Was Barren
a Few Years Ago.
A despatch from Philadelphia says:
—Five thousand tons of Egyptian
sugar from Alexandria have arrived
here on the British steamship Green
Jacket. The sugar was grown in a
country which a few years ago was
rich by irrigation. Sugar experts
say that it contains more saccharine
matter than any other grown in the
world. The hold of the vessel ap-
peared like a mass of bright crys-
tals, which, in the dark, exhibit a
phosphorescent light.

TO DENOTE THEIR RANK.
King Orders Changes in Insignia
of Company Officers.
A despatch from Ottawa says:—
His Majesty the King has command-
ed that the rank of lieutenants and
captains shall in future be denoted
on all uniforms other than the ser-
vice dress jacket by the following
badges:—Second lieutenant, one
star; lieutenant, two stars; cap-
tain, three stars. The badges of
other ranks will remain as at pre-
sent.

from Ireland to America as a mill-
wright fifteen years ago, has sold
his famous Campbird mine, near
Denver, to a company for eleven
million dollars. He became a miner
and "struck it rich."
A donkey belonging to Simon Pur-
till, who farms a piece of land near
Kilrush, has been found with its
tongue torn out and tied to its neck
with a piece of rope. Purtill was
suspected of being in treaty for an
evicted farm.
The monument on the grave of
Lord Russell of Killowen at Epsom
Cemetery is now completed. It is of
white marble, and is reproduced
from drawings which Lady Russell
of Killowen had made of an Irish
cross in the cemetery of the ruined
abbey of Clonmacnoise, on the banks
of the Shannon.
A party of about six moonlighters
visited the house of Timothy Con-
nor, farmer, Lisnappul, near Castle-
maine, County Kerry, the other
night, smashed a window, struck
his kitchen door with some heavy
instrument, and fired a revolver
shot into the kitchen. A young boy
who was sitting by the fire had a
narrow escape.
At the luncheon which followed his
visit to the Cork Exhibition, Lord
Cadogan made the important an-
nouncement of his approaching re-
signation of the Vice-royalty of Ire-
land. His words were received with
keen regret by all present; a feeling,
says the Express, which will be
shared by Irishmen in general with-
out distinction of class or creed.

LONDON'S PORT.
Millions To Be Expended on Its
Improvement.
A despatch from London says:—
The Shipping Gazette says that the
recommendations of the Royal Com-
mission on the reorganization of the
port of London urge a sweeping re-
form in dock management. The com-
mission advises that a single dock
authority acquire the existing under-
takings with the view to their fu-
ture administration. It advises also
that the warehouses be sold or leas-
ed.

It suggests that \$22,500,000 be
spent in the next ten years in de-
veloping dock accommodation and
in acquiring control of the Thames.
It is suggested that \$12,500,000 be
spent in widening and deepening the
channels, making a thirty-foot chan-
nel from the Nore to the Albert
Dock, London. The first portion of
this channel should be 1,000 feet
wide and the next portion 600 feet.
The Gazette and other papers edi-
torially urge the adoption of the
scheme as outlined, pointing to the
imminent decay of the port under an
administration where labor-saving
machinery is conspicuously absent.
The Daily Mail recalls that a num-
ber of previous Royal Commissions'
reports were ignored, and says that
the community will need all its vigi-
lance to avert a similar fiasco now.

C.P.R. OFFICIAL SUICIDES.
Cashier at Fort William Jumps
Into River.
A despatch from Fort William
says:—William Verger, cashier of
the C.P.R. freight office, committed
suicide by drowning in the Neebing
River, on Thursday morning. Mr.
Verger had been in the employ of the
C.P.R. for 18 years. He left home
early in the morning, and evidently
went direct to the river and jumped
in. The body was found in the after-
noon. Domestic troubles are sup-
posed to be the cause of the suicide.
A bug dropped from an electric
light in a Philadelphia park and en-
tered Wm. H. Britton's ear, whence
physicians have been unable to dis-
lodge it.

used of encephalitis at Hong Kong.
Advices state that the Vatican fi-
nancial resources are at a low ebb.
Peter's Pence has not yielded of late
the usual revenue.
Several weeks of hot, rainless
weather are now predicted for the
whole of Europe by Professor Falb,
the Vienna weather prophet.
By next January Lord Kitchener
will have taken up the Indian com-
mand and the great coronation dur-
bar will be the occasion for a colos-
sal military display.
Serious strike riots took place at
Paterson, N.J. A newspaper report-
er named Harris was shot and fatal-
ly wounded, and a policeman and
several others were shot.
At Antwerp a cantata was sung in
the open air by a chorus of 1,200
voices to an accompaniment played
on the cathedral bells. Collections
at the performance were in aid of
the sufferers at Martinique.
John Johnson, colored, awaiting
execution at Ellicott City, Md., for
the murder of a peddler named
Israel Radotsky, fired the jail and
hanged himself, but was cut down
before his condition became serious.

SEVEN YEARS OF DROUGHT.
Serious Position of Affairs in
Parts of Australia.
A despatch from Toronto says: Ow-
ing to damage to Australian crops
through dry weather, Canada has a
chance to open up a large export
trade in breadstuffs to the Common-
wealth. A letter from the office of
the commercial agent of the Gov-
ernment of Canada at Sydney, re-
ceived on Wednesday at the Board of
Trade, states that New South Wales
and Queensland are suffering from
a drought which has lasted for seven
years, and has been so severe that
about 40,000,000 sheep are reported
to be starving, and that others are
being kept by hand feeding and care.
In expectation of a better harvest
the breadstuffs have been shipped
out of the country, and now prices
have advanced to a point when ex-
ports of certain lines of breadstuffs
can be sent from Canada at a profit
in spite of freight rates and tariff.
In case the drought continues all
lines can be profitably exported to
Australia.

AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT.
Springs Bursting Forth in Many
Places.
A despatch from Sydney says:—
The outbreak of numerous springs is
reported from those parts of the
country where the drought is at its
worst. The Government geologist of
New South Wales explains that when
the rivers are dry their clay beds
shrink and crack in consequence of
exposure to the heat of the sun. This
action releases the imprisoned
water beneath the surface. The same
phenomenon has occurred in pre-
vious droughts. According to popu-
lar superstition this indicates a
break in the weather, which, how-
ever, scientists deny to be imminent.

CRATER IS RED HOT.
Explosions Like Bursting of Bombs
at Rim of Mont Pelee.
A despatch from St. Lucia says:—
An ascent towards the new crater
on Mont Pelee was made from Morno
Rouge on the 18th instant by Ed-
mond Otis Hovey, associate curate
of the Geological Department of the
American Museum of Natural History,
New York, and Geo. Carroll
Curtis. A great volume of steam
and mud issued from the crater with
a roaring noise, and the air was full
of sulphurous fumes. Explosions like
the bursting of huge bombs oc-
curred at the rim of the crater,
which appeared red hot. The inhab-
itants are fleeing from Morno Rouge,

AT LAST

SHIRT WAIST WEATHER!

Light Underwear and
and Soft Laundered
Negligee Shirts are
Now in Demand.

? Question where to get
them best, get a large
choice, get what you want,
made right, fashionable and
up-to-date, at reasonable
prices.

No better place in town
that we know of than

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Men
and Boys' Wear.



LOW SHOES and SLIPPERS.

This week our window will display
Low Shoes and Slippers. The prevail-
ing styles are here, and there the
prices speak.

Ladies' Low Shoes—65c, 75c, 90c, \$1 00.
Ladies' Finer Shoes—\$1.25, 1.50, and 2 00.
Ladies' Slippers—75c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

Our Slipper Sale is Larger Than Ever.

Trunks—Our variety of Trunks and
Valises is the best of the
country. If you want travelling
necessities you will find them here.
Our prices keep them on the move.

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

Richmond, June 2d, 1902.

The Council met at Selby.
The members present were Messrs.
Wm. Paul, Reeve; and councillors
Manly Jones, A. Hewitt, Robert Bal-
lance and Alfred McCutcheon.

The reeve presiding, the minutes of
last session were read and confirmed.
A notice was read from G. E. Deroche
of Deseronto, re a claim of James
Marrigan for damage on the Deseronto
Road, was laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by
A. McCutcheon, that the Reeve and
Councillor Hewitt be a committee
with power to act to carry out the
judgment of Justice Street, in the
matter of McCormick vs. the munici-
pality of Richmond. Carried.

Moved by A. McCutcheon, seconded
by A. Hewitt, that Wm. Ballance be
paid the sum of \$44, for assessing the
Township and for equalizing Union
School Section No. 14. Carried.

Moved by A. McCutcheon, seconded
by Mr. Jones, that Theodore Wind-
over be paid the sum of \$3.00 for re-
pairing four culverts. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by
A. Hewitt, that on the petition of John
H. Allison and others, the sum of \$15
be granted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by
A. Hewitt, that the following appro-
priations for roads be made, Deseronto
Road, \$200; Slash Road, \$50.00; Bel-
leville Road, \$100; Newburgh Road, \$25.
Carried.

Moved by A. McCutcheon, seconded
by R. Ballance, that the Reeve and
Councillor Jones be a committee to
wait on Jas. Marrigan, re claim for
damage, with power to act. Carried.

Moved by R. Ballance, seconded by
M. Jones that Councillors McCutcheon
and Hewitt be a committee to
close a contract with Mr. Burgess, re
crushed stone for roads. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by
Mr. Jones, that \$2.00 be refunded to
Theodore Windover as commutation
for Statute Labor, and also that
\$8.00 be granted Road Section No. 38.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by
A. McCutcheon, that Councillors Hewitt
and Ballance be a committee to wait
on Messrs. John McCauley and Wm.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 1:25 a.m.
3:33 a.m.	2:18 a.m.
10:59 a.m.	7:43 a.m.
1:17 p.m.	12:17 p.m. noon
4:28 p.m.	12:55 p.m. noon
7:22 p.m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily. All other
trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at
the station. 8-17

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
14 Robin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICEN. SES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. O. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
1414 MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announc-
ing entertainments at which a fee is charged for
admission, will be charged 50 per line for each
insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the
price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Get a Sunday,
The most popular drink of the season.
RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

For Sale.
Skiff and boat house Apply to
27tp JAMES WILLIS, Napanee.

East End Barber Shop.
Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Napanee Cheese Board.
At the cheese board on Friday 1,791
boxes of cheese were boarded, 1,336 white
and 455 colored. All sold at 9½ cents.

The Hot Weather
will make you thirsty. Drop into Rikley's
Restaurant and take a glass of ice cream
or soda water. It will cool you.

Keys Lost.
In or near post office, a large bunch of
keys, two of the keys being Yale Lock keys.
Finder will please leave same at this office.

Academic Honor.
Mr. J. H. Davidson, B.A., Head Master
of Bath Public School, has received the
degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy from the
University of Toronto. Heartly congratu-
lations.

For Sale.
One second-hand phaeton. Can be seen
at Lloyd's old green house, on Piety Hill.
Mrs. Geo. Lloyd,
95 Hamilton street,
23tf Watertown, N. Y.

Strawberry Festival
And entertainment under the auspices
of St. John's church, Selby, will be held at
Mrs. Boothie's on Monday evening, June
3th. Vocal and instrumental music,
phonograph concert. Tickets 15 cents.
Children 10 cents.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.
All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Song of Praise Service.
E. M. Church Sunday evening. Be-
sides address from the Pastor, Rev. Chas.
McIntyre, and the Hymn singing, there
will be organ voluntaries by Miss L. M.
Hall, organist, solo by Mrs. F. E. Vanlu-

KING ED

Coronation

British Empire Astour
and Preparations for
Cancelled by Great

"God Save The King!"

The following song, written by
Henry Carey in 1750, entitled "God
Save the King!" was to have been
sung by every Englishman in the
world yesterday. It will be sung as
a prayer to-day wherever the
British flag is known.

God save our gracious King!
Long live our noble King!
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us—
God save the King!

O Lord, our God, arise!
Scatter his enemies,
and make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On him our hopes we fix,
God save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour;
Long may he reign,
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice—
God save the King!

London, June 24, 12:29 p.m.—The
Coronation has been postponed indefinitely
account of the indisposition of King
Edward.

12:46, p.m.—Sir Francis Knollys,
King's private secretary, has issued
official medical announcement, as follo:
"The King is suffering from perityph-
litic condition on Saturday was so se-
riously that it was hoped that with
His Majesty would be able to go thro
the ceremony. On Monday evening a
crucial operation necessary to-day.

1:06 p.m.—The operation on the King
occurs at 2 p.m. It was privately ad-
vised that His Majesty's condition is
serious than represented by the med-
ical bulletin.

The operation on King Edward was
successfully performed at 2 o'clock. The
King did not lose consciousness and is
asleep.

2:46 p.m.—The following bulletin
been posted at Buckingham Palace:

"The operation has been successful-
ly performed. A large abscess has been
evacuated. The King has borne the opera-
tion well and is in a satisfactory condition."

3:40 p.m.—At 3:40 p.m. the King
progressing very satisfactorily.

5:02 p.m.—In conversation with a re-
sultative of the press this afternoon, a
government official said there was
doubtless very grave cause for anx-
iety. His latest information from the Pa-
ris was that the King had successfully pa-
ssed the chloroforming stage, but nobody
could definitely for the next 24 hours
matters would turn.

5:10 p.m.—Sir Francis Knollys infor-
mation of the press at 4:30 p.m.
that there had been practically no chan-
ge since the operation. "His Majesty,"
said, "continues to sleep well and is
progressing satisfactorily."

There is no question, however, that
King's condition is extremely critical.
London, June 25, (8:30 a.m.) The King
passed a good night. There are no com-



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no
clinkers. These are the qualities required
to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe
offers you all together with prompt delivery
and the present season, while your yards
are dry, is the best time to have your bins
filled.

I also continue in the market for the pur-
chase of all kinds of grain and beg to
remind all my customers and the public
generally that I am still manufacturing the
celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also
Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and
respectfully solicit a share of your patron-
age.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock
of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and com-
plete in every detail, includ-
ing Webb's Chocolates and
Bon Bons.

Our Bread is
Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Punch—Fruitine—Ginger—Pan-American and Orangeade.

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,
SEEDSMAN,
104½ Napanee.

Lives of great men oft remind us
We can make our lives sublime
(If it's true that time is money)
If we only have the time.

Conscience.

Berenice—You surely don't indulge
in whist during Lent?
Hortense—But, my dear, we do it for
charity.—Judge.

Where Honor Counts.

The count possessed an honored name;
Exalted was his rank.
Ah, yes, his name was honored, but
Not honored at the bank.

Self Sacrifice.

"What are you going to give up during
Lent?"
"Fifty dollars for an Easter bonnet
for my wife."

Strenuous Life.

Peaceful business methods oft
Succeed where others fail.
Yet dentists and chiropodists
Keep fighting tooth and nail.

Merit Recognized.

Bill—Do you think it impossible to
keep a good man down?
Jill—No not if he's dead

Goodby!

Goodby, Mistah Winter;
Yo' race is sho'ly run.
Yander sets a bluebird
Primpin' in de sun!

Natural Question.

"He talks of trouble, but he doesn't
know what trouble is."
"Why? Isn't he married?"

by R. Ballance, that the Reeve and Councillor Jones be a committee to wait on Jas. Marrihan, re claim for damage, with power to act. Carried.

Moved by R. Ballance, seconded by M. Jones that Councillors McCutcheon and Hewitt be a committee to close a contract with Mr. Burgess, re crushed stone for roads. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Jones, that \$2.00 be refunded to Theodore Windover as commutation for Statute Labor, and also that \$8.00 be granted Road Section No. 38. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by A. McCutcheon, that Councillors Hewitt and Ballance be a committee to wait on Messrs. John McCauley and Wm. O'Hare to try to get them to leave to arbitration the matter in dispute between the above named parties, in the opening of the road according to the survey of W. R. Aylsworth between lots Nos. 7 and 13 inclusive in 7th and 8th concessions. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on June 9th, 1902, at one o'clock p.m.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Township Clerk.

Richmond, June 9th, 1902.

The Council met at Selby.
Members present were Messrs. Wm. Paul, Reeve, and Councillors Manly Jones, A. Hewitt, Robt. Ballance and Alf. McCutcheon.

The Reeve presiding the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that \$7.00 commutation money be refunded Road Section No. 15, and \$13.50 commutation money be refunded Road Section No. 40. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that a rebate of \$7.20 be paid Elliott Wiggins, it being an error in assessment. Carried.

Moved by A. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the Council donate \$5.00 to Magdalene Fralick for her temporary support, she being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

Moved by A. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the following appropriations on roads be made:

West Plain, south	\$15.00
West Plain, east	25.00
Jos. Hartin, concession 10	10.00
West Plain road, north of	
John Hartin	10.00
John McFarlane, Napanee road	50.00
Jas. Turnbull, 9th concession	15.00
Road Section No. 32	20.00

Carried.

Councillors Hewitt and Ballance reported they waited on Messrs. McCauley and O'Hare and could not get them to leave to arbitration the dispute re the opening of the road allowance between 7th and 8th concessions, according to the survey of W. R. Aylsworth.

Moved by A. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, and resolved, that whereas this Council is threatened with an action for damage sustained by water being backed up on the lands of Wm. O'Hare, inasmuch that the said Wm. O'Hare claims the outlet of Otter Creek has been allowed to become obstructed through neglect of the Council and caused damage to his lands, and whereas the said Wm. O'Hare agrees to waive all claim for damages; therefore this Council intend to pass a By-law to open the road allowance between lots Nos. 6 to 13 inclusive in the 7th and 8th concessions, according to the survey of W. R. Aylsworth. And be it resolved that the Clerk be authorized to take the necessary proceedings to pass the By-law and open said road according to law.

The yeas and nays being asked for resulted as follows: Yeas—Jones, McCutcheon, and Paul. Nays—Ballance and Hewitt. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Council adjourn, to meet on the first Monday in July at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Township Clerk.

of St. John's church, Selby, will be held at Mrs. Booth's on Monday evening, June 3th. Vocal and instrumental music, phonograph concert. Tickets 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Song of Praise Service.

E. M. Church Sunday evening. Besides address from the Pastor, Rev. Chas. McIntyre, and the Hymn singing, there will be organ voluntaries by Miss L. M. Hall, organist, solo by Mrs. F. E. Vaulven, male quartette by Messrs. Rocket, Black, Wagar and Graham. Duet by Messrs O-borne and Rockwell with male chorus. Anthems by the choir. All are welcome.

Fire on Sunday

The firemen had an early call on Sunday morning. About five o'clock the barn belonging to Mr. Bastus Morden, north of the Selby railway crossing, was found to be on fire. Adjoining the barn was a shed belonging to the Bay of Quinte railway workmen in which their tools, etc., were stored, and it is thought the fire started in this shed, being caused by the falling down of some stovepipes. Everything in the shed and barn were destroyed, together with a couple of yearling calves, which were in the barn.

The Coronation Services.

The Coronation service that was to have been held in St. Mary Magdalene's church on Thursday was turned into a service of intercession for the recovery of the King, whose serious illness rendered the coronation impossible. The intercession took the form of a celebration of the communion service for the sick, with special intention for His Majesty. Although the hour was an early one (8 a.m.) and the notice necessary very short and insufficient, a goodly number were present to show their sympathy for our gracious sovereign in his suffering and distress.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Dominion Day at Napanee.

Tuesday next is July 1st, the day set apart by the people of the surrounding country as a day for amusements. Every body comes to Napanee, where a good programme is always provided. This year will be no exception. Napanee Park is one of the finest in Ontario, and the Park association are busy having it put in first-class shape for the day's sport on Dominion Day. Besides horse racing, (and Napanee is noted for the best horse races in this section) other sports will be indulged in, such as base ball, foot ball, etc. All that is necessary is good weather and the crowd that will visit Napanee will be a record breaker.

Special Sittings.

The special sittings of the High Court of Justice for the purpose of hearing the cases left over at the last sittings commenced on Monday at 1.30 p.m., before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Street. The first case tried was Prun vs. Waller, which was an action brought by Mrs. T. D. Prun against T. H. Waller, of Napanee, for the possession of certain billiard tables, which, the plaintiff alleged, the defendant had deprived her of. Judgment for plaintiff for \$500 and full costs of suit. W. B. Northrup, K.C., and D. H. Preston, K.C., for plaintiff, and A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., and G. F. Ruttan for defendant.

Platt vs. Buck—This case was laid over until the next non-jury sittings in October on account of the executor of the late Berj. C. Platt not having been made a party to the action, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs which the defendant has properly incurred in coming down for trial in May last and to the present court, said costs to be paid by the plaintiff forthwith after taxation. Mr. Drayton, of Toronto, and John English for plaintiff, Mr. Aylsworth, K.C., and W. S. Herriott, K.C., for Defendant.

progressing very satisfactorily.

5.02 p.m.—In conversation with a representative of the press this afternoon, a high government official said there was a doubtfully very grave cause for anxiety. His latest information from the Palace was that the king had successfully passed the chloroforming stage, but nobody could say definitely for the next 24 hours his matters would turn.

5.10 p.m.—Sir Francis Knollys inform a representative of the press at 4.30 p.m. that there had been practically no change since the operation. "His Majesty," said, "continues to sleep well and is progressing satisfactorily."

There is no question, however, that the King's condition is extremely critical.

London, June 25, (8.30 a.m.) The King passed a good night. There are no complications.

This is grand news and portends that the royal patient is starting well on his road recovery. All hearts will rejoice that the morning brings such good assurance.

No other official bulletin regarding the King's condition has been issued this morning, and there is little probability any medical statement being made before 10.30 a.m.

The Associated Press learns, however, that the King's progress continues satisfactory.

4.45 a.m. Sir Frederick Treves, Francis Laking and Sir Thomas Barlow remained at Buckingham Palace all night. The Associated Press learns, that about midnight last night His Majesty enjoyed some refreshing sleep.

The King's doctors believe His Majesty would have been dead before now, except for the operation. His condition became so alarming that at one time it was feared death might ensue before the surgeon's knife could afford him relief. Intervention of the extremities, accompanied by alarming symptoms of mortification constituted the emergency which demanded an immediate operation. To the King tried to avoid this, and he was willing to be carried to the Abbey for the coronation ceremony, in order that should occur as arranged. The influence of Queen Alexandra was enlisted, however, and at an early hour this morning the royal patient was prepared for the operation, which, even in the skillful hands of England's best surgeons was fraught with grave danger.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon His Majesty was moved from the couch to the operating table, and an anæsthetic was administered. Sir Frederick Treves made the incision near the patient's groin, and carried it upwards with

Girl Wanted.

First class servant girl wanted. washing. Apply to E. A. RIDDLE

The Family Herald and Weekly Star

We offer the above weekly paper, including the Coronation Pictures of the King and Queen to the end of 1902 for fifty cents.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale

Young bulls and heifers, and also Yorkshire Figs for sale. Apply to C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise, O

18-cm

Popular Route

Tickets to Pacific Coast points, Manitoba and Canadian North West, may be purchased from E. McLaughlin, C. P. Agent, John St., via the popular route Toronto and North Bay. 21ft

Passed Their Exams

Among the names of Queen's medical graduates and students, who passed various examinations of the Ontario medical council, are: Primary—J. H. Cryder, Deseronto; C. G. McGreer, Napanee; George H. Ward, Napanee.

Hurrah! a good running watch for \$1.25!

For one week beginning to-morrow (Saturday) we have 100 watches to be sold for \$1.25 each regular price \$1.50. A great bargain in ladies' and gents' gold filled and silver watches. Don't forget to come and see our window display these watches.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

Try Garratt's College Ice.

KING EDWARD ILL

Coronation Postponed.

British Empire Astounded by the News Tuesday and Preparations for the Great Event were Cancelled by Great Britain and the Colonies.

God Save The King!

The following song, written by Mr. Carey in 1750, entitled "God Save the King!" was to have been sung by every Englishman in the land yesterday. It will be sung as a prayer to-day wherever the British flag is known.

God save our gracious King!
Long live our noble King!
God save the King!
And him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us—
God save the King!

Lord, our God, arise!
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
In him our hopes we fix,
God save us all!

By choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour;
Long may he reign,
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice—
God save the King!

London, June 24, 12.29 p.m.—The Coronation has been postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of King Edward.

5 p.m.—Sir Francis Knollys, the private secretary, has issued the medical announcement, as follows: "The King is suffering from perityphlitis. The condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care the King would be able to go through the ceremony. On Monday evening a relapse became manifest, rendering an operation necessary to-day."

6 p.m.—The operation on the King at 2 p.m. It was privately admitted that His Majesty's condition is more serious than represented by the medical men.

7 p.m.—The operation on King Edward was successfully performed at 2 o'clock. The King is now losing consciousness and is now unconscious.

8 p.m.—The following bulletin has been issued at Buckingham Palace: "The operation has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been evacuated. The King has borne the operation well and is in a satisfactory condition."

9 p.m.—At 3.40 p.m. the King was feeling very satisfactorily.

10 p.m.—In conversation with a representative of the press this afternoon, a high medical official said there was undoubtedly very grave cause for anxiety. The information from the Palace at the King had successfully passed the anæsthetic stage, but nobody could definitely for the next 24 hours how the King would turn.

11 p.m.—Sir Francis Knollys informed a representative of the press at 4.30 p.m. that there had been practically no change in the operation. "His Majesty," he continued to sleep well and is progressing satisfactorily.

12 p.m.—There is no question, however, that the condition is extremely critical. London, June 25, (8.30 a.m.) The King had a good night. There are no complications.

an outward slant, for nearly four inches. The obstruction was removed, and a tubing was placed in the affected intestine.

While the operation was being performed the great central courtyard of Buckingham Palace, so lately the scene of so many brilliant gatherings, was utterly deserted, and an impressive silence reigned throughout the building. The equestrians talked in whispers, servants tiptoed about, and the tension grew almost unbearable. Then the word was passed around: "All had gone well."

GRAVE RUMORS AFLOAT.

London, June 25.—Rumors are afloat this morning that although the necessity of surgery in His Majesty's case was obvious, the actual operation was misdirected. The symptoms of great pain and high temperature pointed to appendicitis, but when the appendix was revealed it proved to be healthy, and the unexpected existence of a large abscess in the caecum was discovered.

Whether or not there is any foundation for these rumors the bulletins have seemed to indicate that the surgeons were satisfied in the first instance with the evacuation of the abscess, and that they made no attempt to remove the appendix or other structures which might contain the germs of future danger, probably preferring to defer such operation for a radical cure to some future period.

KING MORE CHEERFUL.

London, June 25.—This bulletin was issued after 11 o'clock at night:

The King continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day. He complains very little of discomfort and is more cheerful. The wound is doing well.

(Midnight) King Edward's condition to-night is even more satisfactory than has been indicated by the last bulletins. He has made a decided improvement, and the feeling at Buckingham Palace is very hopeful. His Majesty is able to take nourishment. He had scrambled eggs and a little hock and soda this evening, and with his own hands he opened several telegrams.

PREPARING FOR WORST.

New York, June 26.—A London cable says: The correspondent is enabled to say, on the authority of a member of the royal family, that the doctors hold out scarcely any hope of the king's recovery. The most that can be said of the king's condition is that there has been no apparent change during the past twenty-four hours. The resort to nitro-glycerine, on Tuesday night, seems to have tided over the first danger of collapse from shock. This factor having been eliminated it was not expected that any fresh crisis would arise within the time that has since elapsed. The doctors will still not vouchsafe any information concerning the pulse or temperature, but it is naturally inferred, from the tone of the bulletins that nothing seriously abnormal has manifested itself in this connection. It is carefully explained by medical experts, however, that the attending physicians must, themselves, remain in ignorance of any internal mischief until fatal symptoms appear, and then they will be practically powerless. The situation in this regard is not unlike the case of President McKinley. The appearance of a high pulse and temperature would indicate the disappearance of the last vestige of hope. These symptoms might be preceded by a chill, which would be an equally ominous sign. However while the bulletins to the public are non-committal or almost optimistic, the doctors are preparing for the worst.

Scarce Goods to Hand

this week. Among them, Black Dimity, Black Organdie Dress Muslins, White Organdie Muslins, White Val Laces and Insertions, Black Val and other Laces and Insertions, narrow widths Black Velvet Ribbons, Cotton back and Satin back. Wider widths Velvet Ribbons with Satin backs. Chambrays in pink, blue and linen colors. New Patterns Printed Organdie Dress Muslins.

A NEW SAILOR FOR - - - 39c.

A special lot fancy Sailor Hats at 39c, worth \$1.25. New Trimmed Hats Saturday and next week \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.



THURSDAY, JULY 3RD A WHITE QUILT BARGAIN

100 Heavy, full size White Quilt at..... 79c Each

50 White English Marseilles Quilts ten quarter size worth \$1.50 for \$1 Each

50 extra heavy and extra size white Marseilles Quilts, worth \$2 at \$1.29

Limit of two to one customer.



Hosiery Needs.

Fast Black Hose 5c. Seamless Fast Black Hose 10c. Fashioned Hose 2 for 25c. Extra Fine Hose 15c, 19c, 20c, 25c. Drop stitch fast black Hose 15c 20c. Lace open work Hose, fast black 20c,—3 Childrens' Hose, fast black 10c,—3 for 25c.

Big Selling in Parasols.

A manufacturers' lot sample parasols and sun shades.—We are selling at 1/4 off. Is making merry buying for our customers. All the new handles—no two alike—big choice—and saving money like this:—

- \$1.00 quality for 75c.
- \$1.50 quality for \$1.13.
- \$2.00 quality for \$1.50.
- \$2.50 quality for \$1.88.
- \$3.00 quality for \$2.25.

Remember here you get Parasols different from your neighbor.

Summer Dress Stuffs.

Taffettanette in Black and Colors, 50c. a yard.
Summer cheviot suitings, splendid for wear, stands dust and sun, 50c. yd.
Delaine Waists in all wool and silk union, 35c. and 50c.
SPECIAL Silk Union Grenadines for waists, limited quantity—worth 50c. for 25c. the yard.

Summer Corsets, 50c and 75c

In the new erect form and short hip straight front styles.

Men's Summer Underwear.

A number of new lines ready for Saturday—25c, 40c, 50c, 65c.
Ask for our special Cashmere Socks, 35c. quality, 4 pairs for \$1.00.
All the new shades in Men's Collars, 2 for 25c.
New Short Bosom Dress Shirts, Cushion Neck Band, 75c. and \$1.00.
Men's Cotton Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS IN STOCK.

The Handy Dry Goods Co.

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anted,
class servant girl wanted. No
g. Apply to
E. A. RIKLEY.

Family Herald and Weekly Star.
ffer the above weekly paper, includ-
Coronation Pictures of the King and
to the end of 1902 for fifty cents.

Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.
ng bulls and heifers, and also York-
igs for sale. Apply to
C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise, Ont.

ar Route.
ets to Pacific Coast points, Manitoba
adian North West, may be pur-
from E. McLaughlin, C. P. R.
John St., via the popular route,
o and North Bay. 21fp

d Their Exams
ng the names of Queen's medical
tes and students, who passed the
examinations of the Ontario medi-
coll, are: Primary—J. H. Cryan,
nto; C. G. McGreer, Napanee;
H. Ward, Napanee.

h! a good running watch for!
one week beginning to-morrow
lay) we have 100 watches to be sold
25 each regular price \$1.50. Also
bargains in ladies' and gents' good
ed and silver watches. Don't for-
some and see our window display of
ratches.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store
Garratt's College Ice.

...and saving money like this:—
\$1.00 quality for 75c.
\$1.50 quality for \$1.13.
\$2.00 quality for \$1.50.
\$2.50 quality for \$1.88.
\$3.00 quality for \$2.25.
Remember here you get Parasols
different from your neighbor.

All Rejoicings Abandoned in Canada.

The following is the text of a proclama-
tion which was prepared and issued at
Ottawa Tuesday afternoon:

Canada
Edward the Seventh By the grace of
God of the United Kingdoms of Great
Britain and Ireland and of the British
Dominions beyond the sea, King, Defender
of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To All to Whom these Presents Shall
Come or Whom the Same May in any
Way Concern, Greeting

Proclamation
A Power, acting Deputy Minister of
Justice, Canada.

Whereas by our proclamation dated the
twenty-fourth Day of May last that Thurs-
day, the twenty sixth day of June instant
being the day fixed for the Coronation of
His Majesty King Edward the Seventh
was appointed and set apart as a public
holiday to be observed as a day of public
thanksgiving and rejoicing throughout our
Dominion of Canada.

And whereas owing to the deeply to be
regretted illness of His Majesty the Cor-
onation has indefinitely been postponed.

Now therefore know ye that we have
thought fit, by and with the advice of our
Privy Council for Canada to withdraw the
said proclamation and to revoke and cancel
the same.

Of all which our loving subjects and all
others whom these presents may concern,
are hereby required to take notice, and to
govern themselves accordingly.

Coronation Postponed.

But this is the week to preserve berries.
Our stock is of the choicest. We can
please you in prices and quality. Sugar
and jars at lowest prices. Headquarters
for flour, feed and choice groceries.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Annual Convention W. M. S.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the
Napanee District, held their annual con-
vention in the Methodist Church, Odessa,
on June 17th. Mrs. S. Gibson, District
Organizer presided. The day was
all that could be desired and a
large number of delegates and visitors
were in attendance. The opening exercises
were conducted by Mrs. (Rev.) McColl.
Nearly every auxiliary on the district
responded to roll call, and reports
from auxiliaries, Circles and bands were
most encouraging. The programme was
carried out, two subjects in particular
"Study of our Work" "Work and
Workers" were very interesting giving
an account of the work in detail on every part
of the field occupied by the W. M. S. The
matter of "Systematic and proportionate
Giving" was brought before the meeting,
and well discussed. A paper by Mrs. A.
W. Grange "The March of Christ through
history" was fine, and listened to with
great interest. At the close of the after-
noon session a vote of thanks was tendered
the ladies of Odessa for their unstinted
hospitality, dinner and tea for delegates
and visitors being served in the schoolroom
of the church. The convention next year
will be held at Morven by invitation.

Try Garratt's Water Icer,
Reaper and Mower Sections to fit all
makes. A full stock always on hand.
BOYLE & SON.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS IN STOCK.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside - Napanee.

Girl Wanted.

A good smart girl wanted to learn the
printing business. Apply at the office of
this paper.

Apprentices Wanted.

Twelve Apprentices to go to Toronto to
learn stove mounting or moulding, self
supporting from the start. Apply July 1st
to
R. G. WILSON,
Dundas Street,
Napanee.

Ping Pong.

New lot just arrived 25c.
60". \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00
Follard's Bookstore.

A Boston Girl.

Gracious—You would hardly call Miss
Pole a very warm hearted person?
Farger—Warm hearted? On the con-
trary, she is awfully cold. If she should
shed a tear, you may be sure it would
be a hailstone.

The Written Proposal.

Scribbles—I wrote a story once that
came near winning a fifty thousand
dollar prize.
Tribbles—What sidetracked you?
Scribbles—The girl's father.

No Deterrent.

"Sharp is somewhat unscrupulous,
isn't he?"
"Yes. It will take more than his con-
science to keep him from making a for-
tune."

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,
but can be cleared
by properly fitted glasses
Spectacles are our specialty.
When we fit them,
they give satisfaction.
Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

A number of new lines ready for
Saturday—25c, 40c, 50c, 65c.
Ask for our special Cashmere Socks,
35c. quality, 4 pairs for \$1.00.
All the new shades in Men's Collars,
2 for 25c.
New Short Bosom Dress Shirts,
Cushion Neck Band, 75c. and \$1.00.
Men's Cotton Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

All For \$1.25

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Weekly Globe one year.
NAPANEE EXPRESS
Christmas Number.
NAPANEE EXPRESS
Calendar for 1903.

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Church of England Notes.
CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
services:—Holy Communion on first and
third Sundays of the month at the mid-day
service. On other, Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.